The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6311. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM SANDRINGHAM.

The Prince of Wales Alive at Latest Advices.

No Abatement Whatever in the Dangerous Symptoms.

Not the Slightest Hope Given by the Attending Physicians.

The Patient Restless and Rapidly Sinking.

Interesting Facts Regarding the Origin of the Disease.

Continued Excitement and Grief Manifested by the Nation.

THE PRINCE'S ILLNESS.

Great Excitement Manifested in London and the Provinces—Interesting Facts of the Prince's Illness—A Sad Incident.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The London *Times*, today, gave nearly all its space to the subject of the Prince's illness, and its possible fatal result. Several columns are devoted to dispatches describing the manner in which the news is received in the provinces.

The *Times* also gives in detail an account of the progress of the fever. This report shows that soon after the fever set in the mind of the Prince began to wander.

The first lucid interval he had was on the birthday of his wife, the 1st of December, when he exclaimed in a natural tone of voice, "This is the Princess' birthday."

On another occasion, just before his relapse, something was said in his hearing about the Queen, and he asked: "Has the Queen arrived from Scotland? Does she know I am sick?"

With the exception of these brief intervals the Prince has been unconscious up to the present hour.

First Bulletin—Recurrence of the Dangerous Symptoms.

LONDON, Dec. 11—1 P. M.—The first official bulletin of the condition of the Prince of WALES, issued and signed by his physicians today, is as follows:

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 11—8 A. M.—The Prince of WALES passed a restless night. There has been a further recurrence of the graver symptoms. His state continues precarious.

Signed by Sir WILLIAM JENNER and all the physicians.

Second Bulletin—The Condition of the Prince Precarious at Noon.

LONDON, Dec. 11—1 P. M.—The following additional bulletin has just been issued by the physicians in attendance on the Prince of WALES:

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 11—Noon.—The Prince is in the same precarious condition. The symptoms are unaltered.

The telegraph line to Sandringham has been closed to the general public, because the wire was burdened with messages to the Queen from charlatans, quacks and officious persons tendering medical advice.

All Hope Abandoned by the Royal Family.

LONDON, Dec. 11—2 P. M.—A dispatch-bearer, who left Sandringham at 12½ P. M., told outsiders that he did not hope to find the Prince alive when he returned. The members of the royal family and others have given up all hopes of his recovery.

Unofficial Intelligence—Grief of the Household—Death Momentarily Expected.

LONDON, Dec. 11—3 P. M.—An unofficial telegram, dated Sandringham 1 P. M., says it is evident from the distress which prevails there, that the last hours of the Prince of WALES are approaching.

The whole household has been thrown into the deepest gloom by the words of a special messenger, who left the sick chamber shortly after noon with dispatches for London.

He declared unreservedly to bystanders as he passed out of the house, that he did not expect to find His Royal Highness living when he returned.

The dispatch adds that expressions dropped by members of the royal family and others in close attendance on the Prince show that all hope has been abandoned.

A Feeling of Sorrow Throughout the Kingdom—Prayers Offered in all the Churches.

LONDON, Dec. 11—3½ P. M.—In accordance with the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, prayers for the recovery of the heir apparent were introduced in the service in all the Anglican churches yesterday.

In the Roman Catholic churches, Jewish Synagogues and Dissenting Chapels, special prayers were also offered.

The feeling of grief for the present, and uneasiness for the future, is profound and wide-spread. Business is almost wholly suspended throughout the country.

The telegraph lines are blocked with the multitude of messages sent to and fro concerning the Prince.

The greatest anxiety is manifested to obtain the latest news.

The morning and evening papers issue extra editions at every hour.

The official bulletins from Sandringham, which are too rarely issued, however, to satisfy the public demand, are posted up as soon as received at the Marlborough House, (the city residence of the Prince of WALES,) the Mansion House, and the Horse Guards, where they are surrounded by great crowds of anxious and silent people.

LONDON, Dec. 11—3 P. M.—It is reported on good authority that, with one exception, the Prince has been unconscious since the first of the month.

The Prince's children, the Queen, and other members of the royal family were repeatedly summoned to the bedside of the Prince yesterday and today.

Third Bulletin—The Patient Very Restless Last Evening.

LONDON, Dec. 11—6 P. M.—The following is the latest official bulletin:

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 11—5 P. M.—The Prince was very restless during the afternoon, but his exhaustion is not increasing.

Signed by Sir WILLIAM JENNER and the other physicians.

Fourth Bulletin—No Sleep Secured—General Condition Unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 11—11 P. M.—The following official bulletin was issued from Sandringham at 10 P. M:

"The Prince of WALES has not slept during the evening, but his general state remains unchanged."

The strike of the telegraphers continues, greatly to the embarrassment of the public at the present juncture. The wires are crowded with messages. Serious delays are expected in both public and private service.

ORIGIN OF THE ILLNESS.

An Authoritative Refutation of Idle Rumors—The Opening Symptoms.

From the London Times, Nov. 29.

The illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES is understood to date from his recent visit to Lord LONDESBOROUGH. Typhoid fever is known to be a zymotic fever, arising usually from a poison generated by sewage. The more severe effects of this poison are to produce the fever; its minor effects are to induce less serious forms of constitutional disturbance. Several of the members of the distinguished party assembled at Lord LONDESBOROUGH'S house, which is in the neighborhood of Scarborough, have suffered more or less severely from such symptoms. Lord CHESTERFIELD, we regret to learn, has since his return home been attacked with typhoid fever in a very severe form. The symptoms declared themselves somewhat later than was the case with His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, but the attack is apparently more severe. Turning to the bulletins which have been received from Sandringham, we are reluctantly obliged to admit that, while affording the fullest scope for well-founded expectations of a happy termination, they are such as still to give grounds for anxiety. The attack from the first was sharp, and we know that when a royal bulletin announces in guarded terms that the fever is strong and the nights are unquiet, this implies that there is more or less of delirium, and that the affection is acute. It is understood that it has been so with His Royal Highness. On the other hand, there are good grounds for the most consolatory reflections and the most encouraging anticipations in the fact that the fever has now reached the sixteenth day without any of those complications which constitute the real danger of typhoid, far more than the uncomplicated disease itself, even in its strongly developed types. Again, although youth is not so marked an advantage for the patient in this disorder as in its cognate affection, typhus, yet it counts for something, and as far as its influence goes, inclines the balance always toward a happy, speedy, and unimpeded recovery. It is important to remember that this fever belongs to the class which have stated periods of incubation, varying very considerably it is true, and a fixed course of days through which they run. In a very mild case a satisfactory termination might be expected in twenty-one days; a well-marked attack such as this cannot be expected to terminate favorably before the twenty-fourth or twenty-eighth day, or it may be a little later. Thus, then, bulletins of more or less grave or doubtful character may be expected, from the nature of the malady, for perhaps ten days or a fortnight longer, and it is well to know this before hand, inasmuch as it will tend to prevent undue anxiety and alarm.

How the Royal Family Bear the Trial.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 30.

A Lynn correspondent writes: Her Royal Highness the Princess LOUIS of Hesse, (the Princess ALICE,) who it may be remembered gained the character of being an excellent nurse when attending upon the late Prince Consort, is in constant attendance upon her brother, the Prince of WALES.

From the London Times, Nov. 30.

The Princess of WALES has borne her great trial in the most admirable manner and with singular equanimity. While fully aware of the gravity of the Prince's illness, Her Royal Highness has throughout been calm and collected.

CURRENT OF PUBLIC FEELING.

The London Times on the Prince's Illness—Display of Affection in England for the Queen and Her Son.

From the London Times, Nov. 28.

The profound attachment of the nation to the Queen and her children—the interest that is felt by all in everything that concerns her happiness and theirs—is daily revealed during the illness of the Prince of WALES to a degree which, perhaps, surprises those of us who were most convinced of the sincerity and depth of the loyalty of the people of England to their Sovereign. We are anxious as all men must be when one to whom they are closely tied is for a time struck down, in spite of the secret assurance of their reason that their fears are exaggerated. A young man in the prime of life, who has barely completed his thirtieth year, and who has been accustomed to maintain his natural strength by hearty participation in the healthful exercises of the field and the forest, is laid low by an attack of fever such as thousands suffer annually in our variable climate with no other consequence than a temporary confinement to a sick-room. The malady is known by the most intimate experience to our physicians, who can predict its course, and appeal to the incontestable evidence of statistical returns in proof of the ordinary harmlessness of its character. These are circumstances to impart confidence even where there may be exceptional reasons for apprehension, yet we pore over the bulletins that are daily issued by the physicians in attendance on the Prince as if we wished to discover there some excuse for our anxiety. The words published morning and evening are read and re-read throughout the Kingdom; we turn them over and over, and, though the more we study them the more reason we must see to accept them as reassuring, we cannot in the end banish a fear which is, in truth, inspired by the rank of the patient rather than by the nature of his illness.

We cannot regret this manifestation of a national anxiety from which no one can shake himself free. We entertain, in truth, a hope that after the Prince's illness has passed away the feeling now excited from end to end of the land will leave behind it blessings both to the Prince and the people. "What have I done to be so beloved?" was the exclamation of a King recovering from sickness, whose palace was surrounded by weeping subjects when he lay low. The recent illness of the Queen has without doubt attuned the public mind to a pitch of sympathy, making it more susceptible of new apprehensions. Nations are like men; we are easily shaken out of our security, and, perhaps, we to easily relapse into it. At times the routine of national life passes with such mechanical regularity that we do not contemplate the possibility of any interference with its course; and then, again, our nerves are unstrung, and we see change and decay everywhere at work. There are thousands of Englishmen at this moment lying on sick beds besides the heir apparent to the throne, and if we would apply to the consideration of the case of the Prince the same calm judgment we can bestow on theirs, we might find ample grounds for comfort and courage.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, DEC. 12—4 1-2 A. M.

THE HOUR AT HAND.

Albert Edward's Death Rapidly Approaching.

The Prince Passes a Very Restless Night.

Symptoms of Suffocation Manifested.

Great Exhaustion and Grief of the Princess Alexandra.

The Public Excitement in England Hourly Increasing.

THE VERY LATEST.

A Restless Night for the Prince—Death Imminent at any Moment—Suffocation the Probable Cause.

The following cable telegram has just been received at this office. It foreshadows the immediate death of the Prince of WALES:

LONDON, Dec. 12—5 A. M.—The Prince of WALES, according to an official dispatch just received from Sandringham, passed a very restless night.

There are no signs of improvement in his condition, and death is imminent at any time during today, from suffocating attacks.

His strength is not so good, and what sleep he has is followed by restlessness and inquietude. The chest symptoms are bad.

The Princess ALEXANDRA is greatly exhausted. The Princess Royal, (VICTORIA,) wife of the Crown Prince of Germany, is hourly expected at Sandringham.

The groom of the Prince is somewhat worse, and is threatened with inflammation of the lungs.

The excitement in London and in the provinces is greater than during the Crimean war.

BROOKLYN.

The Proposed New Charter—Report to the Reform Committee.

At a meeting of the Committee of Seventy-five, last evening, at No. 185 Montague-street, FRANLIN WOODRUFF presiding, the following report was presented:

The Committee on Legislation report that they have partially considered the subject of changes in the charter, and other laws relative to the city and county, and for the purpose of bringing the general subject before the Reform Committee, make the following partial report:

The charter of 1854, with the subsequent amendments, shall form the basis of the new charter.

The elective City officers shall be a Mayor, Auditor and Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen shall consist of twenty-two members. They shall be elected for two years, on the City ticket; no elector to vote for more than twelve, and the twenty-two having the highest number of votes to be declared elected. They shall have been residents of the City for the three years next preceding the day of election. The Board shall be the supreme legislative body of the City, and possess all power under the charter not therein withheld from it. It shall, with the Mayor, determine the compensation of the city officers; but such compensation shall not be changed during the term for which officers shall have been elected or appointed. It shall, subject to the laws of the State, have full control of excise matters, with power to regulate and license the sale of liquors, and to provide for the collection of fees and penalties. The Aldermen shall be the Supervisors of the City, and with the Town Supervisors, shall constitute the Board of Supervisors. Said Board shall determine the compensation of the county officers; but such compensation shall not be changed during the term for which officers shall have been elected or appointed. It shall determine all questions relative to raising revenue for the county by tax. It shall control and regulate all county expenditures. It shall have charge of the Jail and the Penitentiary. The Department of Charities and Correction shall be subject to its control. No Alderman, Supervisor, or other city or county officer, or clerk in any department of the City or County Government, shall hold any other office, except that of Notary Public or Commissioner of Deeds.

All fees of public officers shall be paid monthly into the City or County Treasury, under oath as to items and amounts, and the persons receiving the same.

The Board of Aldermen shall, upon the petition of a majority of the property-owners, or upon the petition of the owners of a majority of the property affected thereby, have the power to open, close or widen streets, through the appointment of Commissioners by the Supreme Court, without the intervention of the Legislature. And three-fourths of the Board, with the consent of the Mayor, may do the same upon their own motion.

The Mayor shall have all the powers now conferred on him by law. He shall, except as herein otherwise provided, appoint, with the consent of two-thirds of the Board of Aldermen, one person as the head of each city department. He shall have power to suspend any appointed head of department, and shall report the same to the Board of Aldermen at their next meeting, who shall have power by a two-thirds vote to remove such head for cause.

There shall be—

1. A Department of Assessment, which shall consist of three persons, with the powers and duties of the present Board of Assessors.
2. A Department of Collection, which shall receive all moneys due the City from all sources, and pay over the same daily to the Department of Finance.
3. A Department of Finance, the head of which shall be the Controller, which shall disburse all city funds.
4. A Department of Law, with the powers and duties of the present Corporation Counsel.
5. A Department of Fire, with the powers and duties of the present Fire Commissioners.
6. A Department of Police, with the powers and duties of the present Police Commissioners.
7. A Department of Health, the head of which, with the Mayor and the head of the Police Department, shall possess the powers and perform the duties of the present Board of Health.
8. A Department of Streets, Water and Sewerage, which shall have the management of the water-works and of the system of sewerage, and the supervision of opening, grading, paving, repaving, repairing, cleaning and lighting streets.

This report was received, and will come up for discussion before the Committee on Thursday evening next.

Another Haul of Smuggled Goods.

Information having reached Capt. BRACKETT, special agent of the Treasury, that a large quantity of smuggled goods would be brought to this port by the bark *Princess Alexandra*, from the West Indies, that officer proceeded to make an inspection of the vessel on her arrival here, in company with Inspector FIDEAU. He overhauled the bark at PRENTICE'S stores, Brooklyn, and found concealed in the "lazarette" a large quantity of liquors and cigars, which the mate had intended smuggling ashore. The goods were transferred to the seizure room of the Custom-house for appraisal.

The Sportsman's Club.

Yesterday evening the members of the Sportsman's Club met at the house of the President, ROYAL PHELPS, Esq., to transact business connected with the objects of the association. There were present the President and Messrs. Hutchinson, Gilbert, Cravan, Whitehead Johnson, Holberson, Smith, Roosevelt, Lawrence, W. C. Barrett, Hays, Natorp, Beebee, Carter and Gordon. Among other business a motion was made to communicate with similar clubs in Boston, Philadelphia and other great cities, and to endeavor to stir them to active exertion in the cause of game preserving. Another motion was made referring to the efforts of patriotic citizens in various parts of the State to prevent the indiscriminate felling of timber in the north part of the State, whence the Hudson, the Mohawk and other important rivers draw their waters. After the termination of business a superb supper was served. When the health of the President had been offered and drank with enthusiasm, Mr. PHELPS returned thanks in an able speech, which we are prevented from publishing in this issue by the press upon our columns, but which will be given, with the minutes of the evening, in to-morrow's edition.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Further Medical Testimony—Opinions of an Expert Touching Poisons—Rigid Cross-Examination.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 11.—The Court engaged in the trial of Mrs. WHARTON met at 10 o'clock.

Prof. AIKEN resumed his evidence, and concluded the examination of his search for strychnine, all traces of which were wanting. He now proceeded to detail his analysis and tests for arsenic in the material which had been left after the search for strychnine. The result was a brownish precipitate, a portion of which he tested with aqua ammonia, which satisfied him that no arsenic was present; he then proceeded to examine the portion of the material which had not been used in the test for arsenic: the result led him to suspect the presence of antimony, which is established by two or three results characteristic of antimony, and of nothing else; the test for antimony produced such results that he could not entertain a doubt of its presence. Witness here detailed the process and treatment for determining the presence of antimony. He made no tests to ascertain what particular compound antimony was present. The only certainty was the presence of an antimonial element, containing that particular ordinary article of commerce known as tartar emetic. The result or compound contained was sulphide of antimony. On the witness being asked what quantity of tartar emetic was contained in this sulphide of antimony, said in his mind the quantity was not so important as the character. He never attached importance as to how much poison was found in the stomach, except in cases where it was found in very small quantities, which might accidentally get in the stomach, when its minuteness would explain its accidental presence. He took no pains to determine the quantity present, regarding it unimportant, and was proceeding to give his reasons why he so regarded it, when the witness was stopped by the Court. He then said the quantity could not have been less than twenty grains. If you call the article tartar emetic, there were fully twenty grains or more. The ten grains of sulphide of antimony present would make twenty grains of tartar emetic; tartar emetic as such in substance was never found in the stomach. The only evidence of the presence of tartar emetic was the evidence of some antimonial. This is not peculiar to antimony, but common to all poisons taken in the stomach. He based his idea of the quantity or weight of the tartar emetic found on observation, and his knowledge of the quantity contained in a given weight of sulphide of antimony. All authorities regard the test used by him as perfectly conclusive as to antimony. The examination relative to the analysis of the contents of the stomach was concluded, and the witness examined concerning the sediment found in the tumbler at Mrs. WHARTON'S. A tumbler containing a sediment was placed in his hands by Dr. CHEW, which he tested for tartar emetic; verified his tests, and found not less than ten grains of tartar emetic in the sediment. He thinks the quantity was twelve grains; it was found not less than ten. The process of testing was explained. The examination in chief was ended, and the witness was given to the defense. The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. STEELE. Prof. AIKEN stated, in reply to questions, that he had no tangible or visible substance to show as the result of his examination or analysis—no antimony or other substance; they were not preserved. It was not usual to retain antimonial products. He is familiar with all modern works on toxicology, and knows of no case where antimonial products have been preserved. They might be preserved, but thinks the color of the precipitate might be changed by keeping. The witness made no continuous laboratory notes during the progress of the analysis, but kept a memoranda; has not the memoranda now; they were thrown aside when he made a summary of his examination; they were not a detail of his experiments, but were notes to aid his memory. The examination of the stomach was made in July; his summary of the examination was made in October. He found no yellow jessamine in the stomach. The witness was then subjected to a rigid and minute examination as to the process of his analysis, the character and properties of acids and other tests used, their purity and means used to ascertain purity, the importance of color in precipitates, &c.

The summary alluded to by Prof. AIKEN was his statement of analysis and results made in writing to the State Attorney in Baltimore City Court, and on which the indictment against Mrs. WHARTON in KETCHAM'S case is based. A copy of this summary had been furnished counsel for State in Anne Arundel County, to which the trial was removed, and also to counsel for the defense, that furnished the prosecution being in the handwriting of Prof. AIKEN. During the examination of today these copies were compared and found not to agree, one copy omitting part of the original statement. Application was made for the production of the original in Court. During his further examination, witness stated that he could not tell from his analysis whether KETCHUM had taken caloral a few hours previous to his death. This witness was on the stand the entire session, of the Court, five hours, and his cross-examination was not completed at the hour of adjournment. Throughout the protracted and minute questioning of witness involving his knowledge and skill as an analytical chemist, every juror gave earnest and undivided attention. The usual throng of spectators was present, among whom were Commodore WORDEN and Capt. CARTER, of the Naval school, and other naval and army officers.

Second Escape of the Convict Williams from Sing Sing.

A desperate fellow named WILLIAMS, who has been convicted of several crimes, and who, some months ago, effected his escape from Sing Sing with several of his companions by secreting himself on a tug-boat lying at the prison wharf, but who was captured and brought back, on Saturday again gave his keepers the slip, and up to the present time there appears to be but little hope of retaking him. It seems that on Saturday afternoon a man of stylish appearance drove up to the prison, and made the usual application to be allowed to inspect it. The request was granted, and he was shown over the various departments. Just at the time he entered, the convict, WILLIAMS, asked that he might be allowed to go from the work-shop to the hospital. He was permitted to do so, and that was the last seen of him by his keepers. It has since been ascertained that the driver of the carriage, very soon after the person he had driven to the prison had left him, had asked one of the keepers where he could get some slight repairs done to his vehicle. He was told to go round to the stables and workshops, and there he went. Shortly afterward the stylish gentleman visitor pulled out his watch, and expressing astonishment at the lateness of the hour, said he must leave this tour of inspection incompleted and be off at once. He accordingly called for his carriage, jumped in and was driven off at a rapid pace. The fact that WILLIAMS had not returned to the hospital was now discovered, and the keepers proceeded to the work-shop to search for him. The men there said they guessed it was not much use looking for him, as the driver of the carriage had brought in several bottles of whisky, and had treated them all round, and WILLIAMS had gone off with him. This appeared to be the fact, as WILLIAMS could not be found. There appears to be little doubt that the stylish visitor, his driver and WILLIAMS were in collusion, and that the convict was carried off in the visitor's carriage. Notice of WILLIAMS' escape has been given to the Police of this City.

The Grand Duke Thanks the New-York Committee by Telegraph.

The following telegram was sent from Boston by the Russian Grand Duke to the New-York Committee of Reception:

I desire once more to express to you and to all the members of your Committee my warmest thanks for your cordial receptions. I shall never forget the kindness I met with from the ladies and gentlemen of New-York. ALEXIS.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The National Board of Trade closed its session in St. Louis yesterday.

The Swiss Federal Assembly has passed a bill legalizing civil marriages.

The Prince ALEXIS will not reach Canada till about Wednesday or Thursday. He is to be in Ottawa on Monday the 18th.

The Plenipotentiaries of France and Germany signed an additional peace convention yesterday.

The cholera is raging with great fatality among the natives of Lucknow and vicinity, in India.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Discussion on Reviving the Committee of Retrenchment.

Mr. Sumner's Internal Revenue Bill—A Conglomerate Resolution from Mr. Wood—Preparing for the Holidays—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—At the expiration of the morning hour the resolutions of Mr. SCOTT for the arrest of the recusant witnesses before the Kuklux Committee, came regularly before the Senate, but Mr. CONKLING asked leave to take up his resolution directing an investigation by the Military Committee into the Hodge defalcation. Mr. TRUMBULL thought the resolution he offered the other day for the revival of the Retrenchment Committee should properly be taken up first, since, if it should be passed, the other would be rendered unnecessary. Out of these proposals arose quite a lively debate. Mr. TRUMBULL grew warm in advocating his resolution. He turned upon Mr. CHANDLER, who opposed it, in a characteristic speech, and showed that he had championed the raising of this Special Committee in each of the Congresses hitherto, when it had been appointed, and called upon him to explain how his position had changed so much. He claimed for the Committee that it had saved the country hundreds of thousands of dollars by its investigations since the war. He wanted the Committee revived in the interest of civil service reform. He read some of the evidence taken at New-York last Winter by members of this Committee, to show that the Custom-house had been used as a political machine, and that there were officers connected with it who had been in the habit of taking bribe money, and he wanted the Committee continued in order that the investigation might go on, and disclose whether these officers had been removed by Secretary BOUTWELL. He reflected upon Mr. MURPHY'S administration, and upon Secretary BOUTWELL for locking up large amounts of money in the Treasury, without interest. It will be claimed by many that Mr. TRUMBULL'S speech and resolution were both directed against the Administration, but he distinctly disclaims any such spirit. Mr. EDMUNDS began a reply but in the midst of his speech he yielded to a motion for an Executive Session, and will have the floor when the question next comes before the Senate. In the course of the debate it was discovered that Mr. WILSON and Gen. LOGAN favored the revival of the Committee, and that Messrs. MORTON, CONKLING, CHANDLER and FRELINGHUYSEN were opposed to it. The spirit of the House is supposed to be in favor of the Committee's resurrection.

MR. SUMNER'S REVENUE BILL.

The Senate did absolutely nothing at all today, in open session, except to begin discussions upon two or three subjects and lay them aside. Mr. SUMNER introduced his bill to abolish the Internal Revenue Bureau, and obtained its reference to the Finance Committee, which is apparently the end of it. At least Mr. SHERMAN, the Chairman of that Committee met the proposition upon the very threshold of its entrance into the Senate, and tried to bar it out. He objected to its introduction, even, that it was legislation which must constitutionally originate in the House alone, and besides he pointed out that the tax upon liquors which the bill sought to impose, namely, eighty cents per gallon, was an increase on present rates and rendered the passage of the bill by the Senate impossible, even were the other provisions within its jurisdiction. But Mr. SUMNER pleaded that there was nothing improper in sending the bill to a committee which could examine and report upon the matter of jurisdiction, if it chose, instead of the merits of the bill itself. Mr. THURMAN and others joined him in this request, and so the Finance Committee can now relieve the Senate and the country of any further trouble on this subject.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

Judge KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, succeeded in getting a resolution through the House today, calling for information regarding the number of persons engaged in the Internal Revenue service, the object of which is to show the decrease of the number after the present Administration came in, as well as to show the increase during the term of Gen. PLEASONTON'S Commissionership, and the decrease since then. It should be explained in this connection that numbers of officers have been employed since 1869 in adjusting the accounts of officers appointed by President JOHNSON, as well as detecting frauds committed while they were yet in power.

THE TREASURY DEFALCATIONS.

In the investigation of the defalcations now progressing in the Treasury Department, it has been found necessary to enlarge the powers of Mr. LYNCH'S Committee on Expenditures, and a resolution passed the House today giving it authority to send for persons and papers. The investigation is still progressing under the supervision of the Committee of Experts selected by Secretary BOUTWELL, but no new developments have been made public. It is believed that defalcations already reported are the only ones that have occurred.

A LIVELY BILL DAY.

The House reassembled this morning, evidently refreshed from its brief recess, and immediately on the call of the States, a perfect avalanche of bills, resolutions, &c., were presented for reference. The majority of them, however, were of little public importance, and are merely of interest to private parties who may be concerned in the bounties, claims, &c., contained therein.

THE CENSUS.

The House today passed an Appropriation bill reported by Gen. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, which closes up the account of the expenses of taking the census. The amount appropriated was $480,000, all told, of which $187,000 are for clerks in the Superintendent's office here, and $293,000 for Marshals and Assistant-Marshals. The entire work of the Census Bureau, not only in its statistics, but in its accounts of expenditures, now gives promise of being completely closed within two years from the date at which the census was begun.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. DAWES will make an earnest effort to report to the House from the Ways and Means Committee, and to pass before the holiday recess a bill to repeal the income tax. The Committee, as now constituted, will probably report such a bill favorably.

MR. WOOD'S RESOLUTION.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD succeeded in getting a resolution before the House today reciting so much of every platform of all the political parties that have existed since the organization of this Government as he thought would attract the support of Whigs, Free-Soilers, Federalists, Know-Nothings, Barn Burners, Whisky Insurrectionists, Anti-Revenue Rings and others to the support of the question embraced in the preamble, which was virtually, why don't the party now in majority in the Government do all these things to please all men. He failed even to get the full strength of his own party in support of his motion to suspend the rules. The resolution was not written by, and probably not original with Mr. WOOD, as it was evidently a slip cut from some opposition newspaper.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Mr. DAWES denies the truth of the statement that he had given the tobacco men any assurance of his intention to favor a reduction of the tax to 16 cents per pound, or that he has made any explanation to any one of his position on the question. The case of the People of the State of New-York *vs.* The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be argued before the United States Supreme Court in a few days, Hon. AMASA PARKER and the Attorney-General of the State appearing for New-York, Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, and Mr. DIMMICK, of New-York, in behalf of the Central Railroad Company. The boundary line between the State of New-York and New-Jersey is the principal point involved, New-York claiming jurisdiction to the west shores of Hudson River and Bay, the Central Railroad Company and New-Jersey holding the middle of the river and bay to be the boundary. The case comes up from the Court of Appeals of New-York, where the decision was in favor of the Central Railroad Company and the claim of New-Jersey as to the boundary line.

THE HOLIDAYS.

As heretofore indicated in these dispatches, the House today passed a concurrent resolution providing for a holiday recess, to commence on Thursday, the 21st inst., and end on the 8th of January. The Senate did not receive it in time for action upon it today, but will probably agree to it to-morrow.

THE MILITARY ASYLUM.

The managers of the several national military asylums in the United States met at the Executive Mansion today, President GRANT presiding, and listened to reports in detail of the several asylums. The President spoke in especially warm terms of the management of the Dayton (Ohio) Asylum, which he has recently visited.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Mr. COX has obtained leave to withdraw the Baldwin International Copyright bill which he introduced the other day, and will soon introduce a new one in its stead which will be designed to protect the rights of authors without interfering with the publishers.

KUKLUX.

The Kuklux Committee asks through its Chairman in the House, Mr. POLAND, for $40,000 to complete the investigations which Congress has devolved upon it.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

A committee consisting of Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, the President of the National Council; Ex-Gov. WM. A. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, the Chairman of the Executive Committee; WILLIAM V. ALEXANDER, the Treasurer, and THOMAS G. BAKER, of New-York, Secretary of the Union League of America, had a conference today with the Congressional Republican Committee, and members of the Republican National Committee, to lay out the work of the coming Presidential campaign. The interview was considered private, but enough was learned to indicate a vigorous and active campaign.

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

The nomination of CHESTER A. ARTHUR to be Collector of the Port of New-York was taken up, but, its consideration being objected to, it went over.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

Thomas T. Prentiss, of Vermont, Consul at Mahé, Seychelle Islands; N. H. Rawlings, of Arkansas, Register of Land Office at Camden, Ark.; Alfred E. Shannon, of Nevada, Register of Land Office at Austin, Nevada; John L. Routt, of Illinois, Second Assistant Postmaster-General; Orlando T. Letcher, Postmaster at Bryan, Ohio; J. W. McCullough, Postmaster at Washington, Ga.; Francis A. Shumway, Postmaster at West Killingly, Conn.; John R. McBride, Superintendent of United States Assay Office at Boise City, Idaho; William D. Hughes, Clerk, Boise City, Idaho; Charles A. Martine, Assayer, Boise City, Idaho; Robert P. Andrews, Melter and Refiner, Branch Mint at Cañon City, Nevada; Sheiah Waters, Assessor Internal Revenue, Third District of Tennessee; Edward G. Bradford, United States District Judge for Delaware; Dr. Risley, of Nevada, Agent for the Indians of the Upper Platte Agency, Whetstone.

Promotions in the Navy.—Christopher R. P. Rodgers, to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Daniel Ammen, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Jonathan M. Faltz, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine, and Surgeon; Master Edward Woodman, to be Lieutenant.

The following Lieutenant-Commanders to be Commanders.—W. N. Allen, Nathaniel Green, J. N. Quackenbush, and T. H. Eastman.

Commanders to be Captains.—H. C Blake, C. H. Wells, S. P. Quackenbush, and Earl English.

Captains to be Commodores.—M. B. Woolsey, Alexander Murray, and Edward Donaldson.

Commodores to be Rear-Admirals.—Charles Steedman and James Alden.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in Executive Session, today, confirmed the following nominations:

Frederick Watts, of Pennsylvania, as Commissioner of Agriculture; Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs; David M. Armstrong, of New-York, as Consul-General at Rome.

Consuls.—James L. Graham, Jr., of New-York, at Florence; Mathew McDougal, of New-York, at Dundee; Josiah M. Lucas, of Illinois, at Chee Foo.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—Jacob S. Frick, of Tenth District of Pennsylvania; A. H. Wallis, of Fifth New-Jersey; Irving Todd, of Second Minnesota; George A. King, for Nevada.

Miscellaneous.—Charles Chesley to be Solicitor of Internal Revenue; Frederick Drew to be Collector of Customs for the District of Puget Sound, Washington Territory; George A. Edes to be Collector of Customs for Alaska Territory; Edward La Favour to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Detroit; Eugene A. Fiske, of Massachusetts, to be principal clerk of private land claims in the General Land Office; Wm. McMichael to be Assistant Attorney-General of the United States; George C. Bates to be United States Attorney for Utah; Edward R. Roe to be Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois; Joseph W. Fisher to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; James M. Kearns to be Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; James Neville to be United States Attorney for Nebraska; George Andrews to be Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee; William Spence to be Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee; David B. Johnson, Jr., to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico; Lewis H. Douglass, son of Frederick Douglass, to be a member of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia. The nomination of Walter R. Irwin, of Illinois, to be Register of the Land Office in Utah, was withdrawn.

Postmasters.—Emerson A. Hough, at Collinsville, Conn.; Wm. J. Stuart, at Norfolk, Mass.; Frederick E. Lester, at Charlotte, Mich.; Charles W. Goddard, at Portland, Me.; Clinton Spencer, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Samuel Somers, at Tecumseh, Mich.; William Wallace, at Battle Creek, Mich.; Alfred C. Van Tine, at Sandusky, Ohio; Hiram Rose, at Norwalk, Ohio; C. C. Elwell, at Kent, Ohio; J. M. Lewis, at Barnesville, Ohio; Obadiah Slemmons, at Cadiz, Ohio; J. Hopkins Taylor, at Bozeman, Mon.; Jas. K. Dawes, at Easton, Penn.; Lee L. Hyde, at Dunkirk, N. Y.; Miss Augusta Blanche Berard, at West Point, N. Y.; Samuel Wakefield, at New-Iberia, La.; Thomas Richardson, at Port Gibson, Miss.; Samuel G. Bedwell, at Yazoo City, Miss.; Elias Wilson, at Millville, N. J.; David S. Bringle, at Salisbury, N. C.; Albert F. Philips, at Kokomo, Ind.; Josiah D. Treat, at Elko, Nevada; Samuel Rexinger, at Clarksville, Tenn.; William P. Forsythe, at Jefferson, Wis.; C. H. Newell, at Glenwood, Iowa; James S. Clarkson, at Des Moines, Iowa; W. N. McCormick, at Chariton, Iowa; William Weldon, at Iowa Falls, Iowa; Cadet Taylor, at Venona Station, Ill.; David M. Simmons, at Jacksonville, Ill.; Isaac C. Pugh, at Decatur, Ill.; Eli N. McAllister, at Champaign, Ill.; A. C. Vandewater, at Pana, Ill.; Mrs. Electa E. Smith, at Sterling, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

The supplementary season of Italian opera, which Mr. STRAKOSCH has resolved upon giving under pressure of the exceptional success of the first series of subscription representations, was commenced, last evening, by a performance of "Mignon," which passed off quite as brilliantly, in respect of recital and audience, as the earlier rehearsals of that now popular work. The extra season, it has been decided, will extend over a fortnight at least. To-morrow, as heretofore announced, "Il Trovatore" will be sung for the first time, with Miss NILSSON, Miss CARY and Signori BRIGNOLI and BARTOLINI in the leading parts. Friday, as already mentioned, too, "Martha" will be the opera. The promise for Saturday is to the effect that "Faust" will be performed. The opera-nights during the week following will be Monday and Tuesday. Wednesday has been set apart for a grand concert after the London fashion, that is to say, for an entertainment enlisting the services of all the artists of the company, and of the chorus and orchestra. Steinway Hall will be the scene of this *solennité*, which will be distinguished by a very long and varied programme, and also, as implied above, by the contributions of a larger number of artists *di cartello* than have for many years been brought together in the concert-room.

THE RED FLAG.

Threatening International Demonstration Last Night.

Fierce Talk About Armed Resistance to the Police.

Strong Denunciation of the Public Authorities.

A Parade to be Made Next Sunday at All Hazards.

The Society to Arm Itself for Defense.

Organized Guards to Protect the Procession.

There was a stormy and enthusiastic indignation meeting of the "Internationalists" at No. 100 Prince-street, last night. The room was crowded by men of the better classes of working men, including Frenchmen, a few Germans, and a good many Americans. Some females were present, too, among them Mme. EULICK, of the London International Council. By unanimous consent Mr. BANKS, who figured in Sunday's troubles, was appointed Chairman, and on either hand sat the members of the Federal Council with red rosettes in their button-holes. Almost every one present wore the colors of the Commune. Mr. C. OSBORNE WARD moved that the Internationals should have their deferred funeral procession next Sunday. The question was put, and Mr. RICHARDSON arose to speak to it. He said that the time had come when men who toiled for their daily bread should do something to ameliorate their status as citizens. Already it had been clearly demonstrated that when oppressed or crushed by rings or politicians of any stripe, they could with a mere volition of will sweep their enemies out of place or power. Tammany, one of the most villainous and powerful of modern monopolies, had disappeared before the breath of the people's indignation. This, too, was the outgrowth of a corrupt system, which the Internationals themselves were even now striving to uproot. But the remnant of the crumbling tyranny in the shape of a tainted Police Board had stepped in to interfere with the simple rights of the people. "March, then, on Sunday!" said the speaker, "and if you are prohibited by the Police again, demand a repeal of the order from the Governor. But march on Sunday, I say." [Great applause.]

Mr. WOLFF made a long speech upon the principles of Communism as illustrated and expounded in Paris. He held up the banner of the Internationals, and with the watch-words, Liberty, Fraternity and Equality, prayed that the meeting would decide to parade on Sunday at all hazards, and submit again to the arrest of the Police, "the hirelings of tyranny."

IRA B. DAVIS was here loudly called for, and came forward to make a speech. He said: Citizens—I oppose all strife or quarrel with the properly constituted authorities, and do not care to counsel you to parade against the order of the Police on Sunday. I think now that we have gained an amount of moral strength by the overt act of injustice perpetrated on Sunday in the arrest of our brethren, which we must farm and not lose. We must, in my judgment, test this whole question in the Courts, whither it is soon to go. If the decision be against the Police authorities, we, who elected them, must expel them; if the law sustain their action, we must see that the obnoxious statute is repealed. At any rate, if the Governor persist in siding with the arbitrary rulings of the Board, let us dig his political grave, and bury him in it at once. [Tremendous cheers.] It were worse than folly to go to war in the streets with the armed Police. We are not in a position to do so. Still the time may come when such open turmoil will become inevitable. With such a contingency in view, I would propose that we take measures to enrol ourselves as recruits in an International Guard which shall be armed and trained. Then we can go forth into the streets on Sunday or any other day and meet the bludgeoned banditti on more equal terms. They cannot ill-use or beat us. [Great cheering and cries of, "I will be a recruit! We will meet them!"] Still, concluded the speaker, I counsel peaceful measures first, but failing these, we must protect our rights. [Applause.]

Mr. BANKS, when the tumult had somewhat subsided, said: I am in favor of parading next Sunday, and for that purpose wish that a delegation or communication be sent to Gov. HOFFMAN, asking him to revoke the obnoxious prohibition. But I tell you, citizens, once for all, that I am opposed in every way to the violent proposals of Mr. DAVIS. We must not have guards or armed men. We must not dream of such fearfully revolutionary proceedings. Our ways must be tempered with prudence and peace. And, once for all, we must abandon ideas calculated to work disorder, law-breaking and bloodshed. Yes, I say again that we should strive once more, and yet again and again, to parade on Sunday until we carry our point.

Mr. DIECKMANN begged leave to differ with the conciliatory policy of the Chairman, and decidedly favored the most determined efforts to wrench "their right" to parade from the authorities without so ignominious a condescension as an appeal to the Governor.

Mr. BRADSHAW, a member in high standing among the Crispins, suggested that the body should well consider the matter before taking any final action. We must find, said he, whether the Police Commissioners have law upon their side or not. I charge you to abide by the milder measures and rules of reason. If you find yourselves aggrieved do not leave the ballot for the bullet. The former in this free country is more effective than the other, and leaves less to regret. I am for law and order. Do not attempt force. If we parade we shall be arrested. Very well! I am willing to be locked up and tried, to test the case. [Cheers and cries of "So am I."]

Mr. MADDOX said that it was very remarkable how men from other countries were prone to sudden and revolutionary measures. We in this country did not need such bitter resorts. The power was in the hands of every free citizen of the Union to curb the tyrannical innovations of overbearing servants, which the Police Commissioners and other authorities were. It becomes us, then, he continued, to remove them at once, and to change the rotten system which made them what they are. And this could be done by means of the ballot. We must keep the law, said he, at all hazards. It is of our own indirect enactment. Therefore, be true to it. But, if all else fail and nought is left but the bullet, then I am ready, and, with pistol or sword, will fight the matter out. [Great applause.]

Mr. WEST thought it better to go through the routine of last week—request permission to parade; if refused, appeal; if again denied, parade and abide the arrest as before.

Mr. WARD stated that he thought the Internationals were growing entirely too intemperate in their measures. For himself he could only say that he could stand an arrest, but not a bullet. Therefore he moved that the parade take place on Sunday, and that a committee be appointed to wait on the Governor in case of the continuance of the prohibition. This was adopted, and Mr. BANKS was selected. At this moment a request was made by some one to hear Mr. COLUMBANI on the subject. He it was who offered to go bail in $15,000 for any or all of Sunday's prisoners. He now simply tendered his person and property to aid and fight for the Commune. He was unanimously chosen a member of the Federal Council.

The Federal Council then went into private session, and appointed Mr. FLOREAN to act with Mr. BANKS in Albany, and likewise added six more to wait upon the Police Superintendent today, and ask permission to parade. If they do not receive an immediate and affirmative answer, the two gentlemen before-named will proceed to Albany on their mission. A special meeting will be held at No. 68 Grand-street, on Wednesday night.

CITY OF WASHINGTON

A Spirit of Progress and Improvement Developed.

The New Plans of the Board of Public Works.

A Complete Sewerage System Inaugurated.

An Increased Water Supply Obtained.

Parks Extended, Streets Improved, and Bridges Built.

The Labors of the Citizens of the District of Columbia.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1871.

The President, in his annual Message, fitly recognized the efforts of the people of the District of Columbia, through their present Government, to improve, beautify and ornament the nation's Capital. The spirit displayed by the people has naturally evoked from him, as it must from all who admire enterprise, vigor and self-reliance, a strong expression to the effect that Congress should meet this spirit with liberal appropriations, and bear its proper share of the burden. In view of this recommendation, and of the actual achievements thus far, as well as what is proposed for the future, it becomes a matter of interest to review briefly the present condition of the Capital, and to refer at greater length to the plan of improvements proposed by Gov. COOKE and his associates in the District Government. Certainly, it will excite the approbation of all unprejudiced people to learn that the citizens of the District of Columbia propose, instead of sitting supinely still as heretofore, to go ahead and help themselves. The change in the character of their local Government was the first prominent step in this direction; this change, whatever may be said of its imperfections, is already making very favorable results, and if Congress this Winter will address itself to the correction of such mistakes as crept into the organic act, such few causes for complaints as now exists will be entirely removed. This matter will be greatly facilitated by the presence in the House of a Representative from the District of Columbia, in the person of Gen. N. P. CHIPMAN, who is not only able to befriend his constituents in debate, but whose personal character and integrity are a guarantee that whatever he proposes is for the true interests of the people.

I propose to contrast, in its proper place, the "situation" in regard to each one of the material elements which go to make up an enterprising, active, self-respecting city of people, with what is proposed to be done. In point of population Washington, by the Ninth Census, ranked twelfth in the scale of cities; add to this the population of Georgetown and the District, and we have a community of 130,000 souls, within an area of seven by ten miles. This population, situated with equally favorable physical advantages anywhere else in the Union, would have gained for itself laurels of industry and enterprise of imperishable fame. But the presence of the Government here has been, in some respects, like an incubus, and this population has, until lately, had no such spirit of self-reliance as its numbers would seem to indicate. But the war left a legacy of active elements, restless blood, and resistless energies, which have culminated in the change now going on. This change is simply the advancing spirit of progress and improvement. Six years ago, at the close of the war, I doubt if there were a hundred houses in Washington that were supplied with anything like what are known as "modern improvements." Now they are numbered by the thousand. Nearly every new house that is built is arranged for this purpose, and, if sewerage will permit, the improvements are introduced at once. Scores of northern men, including many in public position, have invested largely here since the war, and have, to a very large extent, improved their property. Following their example, great numbers of the business men here, many of whom are large property-holders, have built, and enlarged, and remodeled to an extent which, save the landmarks of the public buildings, has well nigh obliterated the Washington of ten years ago, and which causes the transient visitor to wonder if this is really the same city that he saw when he came to see LINCOLN inaugurated in 1861.

ACCESS BY RAILROAD.

Probably no improvements will be productive of greater changes, not only in the material prosperity, but in the public sentiment with which the Capital is regarded, than the increased railroad facilities now about to be opened. I say "public sentiment," because that sentiment very naturally holds in small repute a community whose sole dependence for egress or ingress for the greater portion of its business or travel is upon one line of railroad. This condition of things is all but removed. In less than sixty days the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad will be running their trains between this city and Baltimore, and by the 1st of May next it will be possible to enter a palace-car at Washington and get out of it at Chicago. At the same time the new Metropolitan branch, or short line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from the main stem at Point of Rocks to Washington, will be in operation. This line shortens the time two hours between Washington, Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati and the West. In the meantime a line is being constructed from Alexandria to Fredericksburg, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which will be completed next season, placing Richmond within four hours of Washington, and dispensing with the river ride on the Potomac. There will, without doubt, in the near future, be constructed a road, for which a charter has been granted by the Virginia Legislature, known as the Washington and Ohio Road, designed to effect a still shorter line to Cincinnati and to the West. At the late election the District voted its credit to the extent of $600,000, to aid in the construction of such a line. There appears, however, to be some ambiguity in the terms of the act, under which the credit was voted, and Gov. COOKE expresses an intention of enforcing a correct interpretation of the object of the act before consummating the delivery of the bonds. But, independent of this, in less than a year from this time, Washington will be accessible from the North, South, and West by five lines of railroad, instead of by two as now. This is not set down as due in any degree to the present District Government, but as an illustration of the spirit which has evoked that Government, and with which it proposes to be in perfect consonance. It is of the work and plans of this Government that I now propose to speak.

THE FINANCIAL VIEW.

When Gov. COOKE and his associates entered into office in February last, they found that, as near as could be ascertained, the total debt of the District was about three and a half millions, and the rate of taxation was $1 80 to the hundred dollars, at a low valuation, personal property not being assessed. This tax yielded about eight hundred thousand dollars per annum, three hundred thousand dollars of which was spent in paying salaries and interest, and five hundred thousand dollars of which disappeared every year in "ward funds" for "improvements" that, in most cases, never were made. It is estimated that in the last ten years a sum far greater than the entire principal of the new loan has been spent in this way, the only permanent result of which has been that a few of the principal streets have been graded and extended, and two or three street-sewers imperfectly built. The rest has been expended in "repairs," somewhat after the fashion of the New-York Court-house. The city thus stood practically still, save as private enterprise advanced in the construction of new dwellings, and this enterprise was greatly retarded because of the deplorable condition of the water supply, the sewerage system and the streets. It was therefore resolved to abolish the "ward funds," and raise by loan the sum of four millions of dollars, to be reimbursed through the sinking-fund process, and apply the same, as fast as might be advisable, to the permanent improvement of the roads, streets, sewers and parks of the District. The history of this loan and its final triumph against bitter legal opposition, and personal calumny and detraction, need not be recapitulated here. But its legality has been vindicated by the Courts, and its wisdom approved by the almost unanimous vote of the people. This movement of the new Government was also aided by the fact that Congress, in the organic act, gave the Board of Public Works control over the public grounds and the avenues which had hitherto been held under its own authority. This had led to a dead-lock so far as their improvement was concerned, for Congress would not do anything, and the citizens could not. The organic act also provided that certain property of the General Government should be taxed, like other property, for its share of the expense of improvement; and it also provided that all property should be assessed to the extent of one-third the cost of the improvements made, thus making available a sum equal to five and one-half millions of dollars. The Governor and the Board of Public Works then proceeded to have a thorough re-survey of the entire District, for the purpose of making it the basis of the nature and cost of a plan of improvements which should not exceed the sum available. Were this plan to be executed as is usually the case, even in well-regulated municipalities, it is doubtful if the sum would effect half of what is contemplated. But the Board has plenary power, being appointed by the President, and being utterly independent of all legislative or contractors' "Rings," they have overthrown the much-abused system of "lowest bidders" who always, in the end, proved to be the "highest bidders," through claims, damages, &c. They have adopted a standard for all work, reduced the prices from fifteen to twenty-five per cent., appointed their own inspectors and give work to any one who can satisfy them of their ability to perform it at those prices. The result is that, in the matter of pavements, for instance, the wood with which Pennsylvania-avenue was laid a year ago, and which cost $4 per square yard, is now being laid at $3; and asphaltum and concrete pavements, which in New-York and Brooklyn have cost $3 50 to $4 per square yard, are laid here at $3 to $3 20. In excavations, grading, curbing, foot-pavements, &c., like reductions have been made; indeed, some of the prices are fixed so low as to suggest that, after all, it is not the best economy for the tax-payers. But this is a digression, and the matter will be more fully treated elsewhere.

INCREASED WATER SUPPLY.

One of the most discreditable drawbacks to Washington for the past ten years has been the fact that, while Congress, at great expense, had built a magnificent aqueduct sixteen miles long, bringing pure water in abundant supply for a million of people from the Upper Potomac, yet, when that water reached the distributing reservoirs, the capacity of the mains which supplied the Cities of Washington and Georgetown was so small that the extreme and high portions of the two cities were entirely without a water supply. This was especially the case with Capitol Hill, and the water used in the Capitol building today is taken from a wonderful spring on the premises. It was also the case with the high ground in the north part of the city, depreciating much valuable property; some of the most aristocratic residences on the line of Massachusetts-avenue have had to be built with tanks in the garret, and bath-rooms in the basement, for this reason. So with the heights of Georgetown; the "high service," so-called, has been irregular and insufficient. But in the Winter of 1869-70 Congress passed an act authorizing the corporations of Washington and Georgetown to raise, by loan, $450,000 for the purpose of laying a new water-main from the distributing reservoir to Capitol Hill and East Washington. This authority was never carried into practical effect until the organization of the new District Government. Then Hon. J. W. THOMPSON, member of the Council Branch, and himself a practical man, took hold of the matter, and caused the passage of a bill creating a bonded debt for this purpose, and authorizing the beginning of the work forthwith. Proposals were at once invited for the pipe and the work, and the contracts were let early in the Fall. The work is now proceeding under charge of Gen. BABCOCK, as engineer of the Washington Aqueduct, and by the 1st of May next the present supply of eleven million gallons per diem will be increased to thirty million gallons per diem. This improvement will be thoroughly appreciated when I say that for years past it has been necessary to enforce municipal regulations against the free use of the water in the sprinkling of the parched and dirty streets in the hot Summer days. Indeed, as I write, my eye falls upon a notice just issued by Gen. BABCOCK warning all consumers against a too free use of the water in this cold weather, and putting a stop entirely to its use for mechanical or ornamental purposes.

SYSTEM OF SEWERAGE.

Modern science and ingenuity have conferred no greater blessings upon the people than the improvements in the system of drainage and sewerage now introduced into all the large cities. Yet what shall be said of a city, greater in point of numbers than Albany, or Louisville, and equally well situated as to natural capacity for a thorough system of drainage, but which has adhered until recently, and to a very great extent still adheres, to the system of carting off night-soil deposits through the streets, or of washing the drainage of kitchen and chamber out through the gutters! It is this system of back-yard water-closets to which some of the opponents of improvements propose to adhere. If it were possible, without doing injury to others or the general plan, it might be well to make exceptions in their individual cases. But, as it is, the Board will lay a lateral sewer to the curb of each of their lots, so that whenever they recover from their pecuniary and abdominal constipation they may have "modern conveniences" at hand.

There are few, if any, cities situated more favorably, with respect to a complete drainage system, than Washington. Yet, until now, there has been no general sewerage system adopted, only a few isolated and imperfectly-constructed sewers laid, and the principal wash of the streets of the city has been by and through the small running streams that flow down into the Potomac. The outlet for one of these, (the Tiber,) and for such sewers as have been built, has been into that historic stream which has been for so many years the ridicule and the defiance of the people of this capital—the Washington Canal. It has been attacked by successive acts of Congress, but has beaten them all. Meandering through the heart of the public grounds, filled with the wash of the sewers, with little or no cement, breeding disease and death, the problem has been "what to do with it." In the Forty-first Congress an act was passed for the purpose of opening it by dredging it out, and work was about to begin when the new Government came into power; the plan was changed, and they resolved to get rid of the nuisance by *filling it up!* This is now being done on that portion which lies in or contiguous to the public grounds—from Third-street westward to Fourteenth-street. The object of this will presently appear. Tiber Creek, just mentioned, with its affluents, is the natural drainage for from one-half to two-thirds of the City of Washington. Slash Run, emptying into Rock Creek near P-street, drains a valley in the northern portion of the city between I and K streets. The remaining drainage is into the Potomac or Eastern Branch direct. Now the chief sewers proposed to be built, and some of which are under construction, are as follows: From the boundary of the city down First-street east until it strikes D-street; along D-street westward until it strikes the intersection of Tiber Creek sewer, which is being arched from Pennsylvania-avenue to Indiana-avenue, and will be continued to D-street. East of this First-street sewer will be constructed another main drainage artery, probably along G-street north-east, by the most practicable route, to the Eastern Branch, into which will flow the drainage of that portion of the city north-east of the Capitol. The Tiber thus arched will flow through the Congressional Gardens, and the arching will be continued to the intersection of Third-street and Maryland-avenue. Thence the current will flow through the canal into James Creek, which is now being deepened, and which, emptying into the Potomac at the confluence of the Eastern Branch, meets a rapid current in the way, which, with the natural fall of the Tiber, will make this a complete and perfect escape for the sewerage of fully half the city. This James Creek Canal improvement, not only as a part of the drainage system, but in its relations to business, is one of the most important improvements initiated. It runs from the Eastern Branch, at the Arsenal, to the intersection of Virginia-avenue and First-street, and when deepened seven to ten feet of water, will give that long-desired water frontage for the lumber, coal, and other heavy business of the city which has been so long sought in the old canal, and never achieved. The dredging is now going on, and is completed nearly half the distance. The object is, and the result will be, to transfer all the heavy business from the heart of the city, where it now forms an unsightly border to the public grounds, to this locality, where it will reclaim and restore to business purposes, in vacating a street which now runs through its bed, enough ground to pay for the cost of the improvement. The great achievement, however, is, that the current so long desired to take off the wash of the sewers, which has heretofore been deposited in the centre of the city, will be perfectly secured. The old canal being filled from Third-street to Fourteenth-street, a main sewer will be constructed parallel with it, which will intersect all the sewers from Pennsylvania-avenue, and will drain from Seventh-street westward, and from Sixth-street eastward, in place of the old canal. From Fourteenth-street westward, the canal is being narrowed from 160 to 70 feet, by the construction of heavy walls, and the channel is being deepened by dredging. This improvement restores the integrity of the public grounds, and the obliterated old nuisance will furnish a roadway from the Capitol through the Botanical, the Smithsonian and the Agricultural to the Washington Monument Grounds, whence by an iron bridge, now being removed from Four-and-a-half-street, a connection will be formed by Meridian-avenue, now being constructed by Gen. BABCOCK, into Executive-avenue and the President's grounds, and thence out either by Vermont-avenue to Soldiers' Home, or by Connecticut-avenue to Kalorama Heights and Georgetown, affording, in due time, a drive of seven to ten miles through public gardens and parked streets. For the northern portion of the city, which cannot drain eastward into the Tiber, nor southward into the Potomac, a main sewer will be construced from Seventh or Eighth streets west, along T-street, New-Hampshire-avenue and O-street, into Rock Creek. For the valley between I and N streets, in the north-western portion of the city, in which there is a very heavy wash, an immense sewer, seven feet in diameter, is now being constructed through the bed of Slash Run, emptying into Rock Creek. This improvement was initiated under the old Government, but languished at the heavy price of $40 per foot. It is now being rapidly pushed at $27 per foot under the new Government. All the streets which are improved at all will be laid with connecting pipes to these main sewers. That portion of the city now known as the "Island," and that west of the War Department and south of Pennsylvania-avenue will drain directly into the Potomac. A main sewer in Seventeenth-street is already laid. Indeed, it may be added that all these chief improvements, including a very large number of streets which will undergo improvement in the general plan, have already been provided with sewerage connections.

SYSTEM OF STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The plan upon which Washington was laid out, as every one knows, is of the most beautiful and elaborate, as well as expensive design. It is one of the few cities in the country, and perhaps the only one which, unlike Chicago, could never be destroyed by fire, in consequence of the excessive width of the avenues and some of the streets. This fact, of course, renders the improvements of the streets proportionately expensive. But the width of these streets is an element of safety and beauty as well as of utility. It is not at all needed for carriage-way uses, save in two or three exceptional instances. In order, therefore, not to mar the beauty of the design, nor to destroy the element of safety, and at the same time to attain the much desired result of reducing the expense of improving the streets, the Board of Public Works has adopted the plan of reducing the width of the carriage-ways generally to forty feet, by a system of parking either on the side, by extending the sidewalks twelve feet and throwing the parks next to the houses, or of parking through the centre and planting with shade-trees. In this way a thoroughly improved street will be secured, which, if the whole of it had to be paved, would be impossible. In this manner will be treated all the streets that are to be improved, save those that are required for thoroughfares, and they will be paved for the whole width. The spirit of progress, out of which was born the present enterprising government, had, under the administration of Mayor EMERY, succeeded in compelling Congress to give permission for the permanent improvement of Pennsylvania-avenue, which last year was paved with wood at the expense of the property-holders, and during last Winter, the owners of property on M-street, succeeded in accomplishing the same result. A few other pieces of wood and a block or two of asphalt were all the departures from the mud and cobble-stones of the last half century. There was not a street in the city that afforded a comfortable drive, and those that led to the country were generally the worst of any. This was the condition of things when the Board of Public Works took hold, and thought they could not make a beginning until late in the season, owing to the necessary preliminaries of survey, and estimate, and money, as well as because of the heavy damage through the injunction suit, yet they have made astonishing progress within the past ninety days. Without thorough personal inspection, no one, even resident here, can form a correct idea of what has already been done; and it may well be argued that if so much has already been done at an expenditure of less than seven hundred thousand dollars, the carrying out of the entire plan for five and a half millions is more than assured. For it must be remembered that Washington, in point of improvement, has been one of the rudest cities in the country, and that when its streets are graded, sewered, and provided with gas and water, the chief part of the expense of improvement is over, for the pavement, when these other requirements are all completed, will be but a comparatively small portion of the expenditure. An astonishingly large number of streets have been sewered within the past sixty days, and gas and water mains laid where they were required. The following are some of the details of the street improvements, either completed, under way, or contemplated for another season: Seventh-street is being opened and macadamized from the boundary north to the District line, a distance of nearly five miles, the gutters paved and trees planted. This improvement will furnish a magnificent drive, and is in a very forward state. Pennsylvania-avenue is under contract to be paved with asphalt from Fifteenth-street at the Treasury Department to Rock Creek; east of the Capitol the avenue will be parked in the centre, throwing the railroad track, and paved with asphalt. Eighth-street east, a continuance of the railroad line, will also be parked and paved to the Navy-yard; the avenue from Eighth-street east to the Congressional Cemetery will be parked and macadamized; two large reservations on the line of this avenue, east of the Capitol, formed by intersecting streets, will be thrown into fine parks. They are now barren wastes. The Bladensburg turnpike, forming the outlet of H-street north and Maryland-avenue east, will be macadamized to the District line, a distance of three and a half miles, adding another fine drive in the environs of Washington. Seventh-street west, from Pennsylvania-avenue south to the Potomac, has been sewered, and it is now being paved with wood; the contract is nearly done. Seventh-street, north from Pennsylvania-avenue to the boundary, a great business thoroughfare, will probably be repaved with Belgian blocks or asphalt. Seventeenth-street, from Pennsylvania-avenue south to New-York-avenue, has been graded, sewered and paved with asphalt; from New-York-avenue south to the canal it is being graded and macadamized; the carriage-way has been narrowed, throwing up handsome parks on the side of the War Department, and the change of grade has been with especial reference to the appearance of the new State Department, which will avoid the disastrous effect of the Treasury Department, on the other side of the square, one end of which abuts into the street some ten feet. F-street, north from Seventeenth street, west to Twenty-second-street, has been cut down from seven to ten feet, the carriage-way narrowed, and is now being paved with asphalt and wood—this opens a connection with the Observatory. G-street north, from Seventeenth west to the river, is also being cut down, graded and paved with asphalt; this street will be remembered as the great avenue through which, in war times, all the army supplies were hauled from G-street wharf. H and I streets north, west from Seventeenth-street, are also being narrowed in the carriage-way, and paved with Belgian blocks or macadamized. Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, from K-street south to New-York-avenue, are also being cut down to the grade of F and G streets, and the paving of the same has commenced. The change of grade in this part of the city, though causing much temporary inconvenience, is one of the most valuable improvements initiated. In the first place a system of drainage is established which was badly needed. The streets are opened so that a fine view of the river is obtained from Pennsylvania-avenue, and a large section of low ground, bounded by E-street, New-York-avenue, Seventeenth and Twenty-second streets, amounting to nearly fifteen acres, is filled up and reclaimed; a deserted portion of the city is made valuable, and the "First Ward" will thus become one of the most desirable residence locations in the city. The health of that part of the city is also much improved by the filling up south of New-York-avenue, and if Congress will hearken to the wishes of the Board, and order the construction of a sea-wall from the outlet of the canal westward to the foot of Twenty-second-street, a large tract of land, now bare at low tide, and breeding miasma and mosquitoes, will be thoroughly reclaimed, a fine wharf frontage achieved, or, by being thrown into connection with the Monument Grounds, will extend the park system from the Capitol to the Naval Observatory. In the vicinity of the President's House, Pennsylvania-avenue and Jackson and Madison places have been paved with asphalt, and the two latter parked. Fifteenth-street is being paved and parked from New-York-avenue northward to K-street. Vermont-avenue, leading north-eastward from Lafayette-square to the boundary, will be cut through so as to debouche on Seventh-street; it will be parked its entire length. At the south end, where it is intersected by Scott-square, the latter is being cut through by a carriage-way twenty-four feet wide, so as to form a straight drive, while twelve feet will be added to the square from each side of the street. Between I-street and M-street, the avenue is now being paved with asphalt. Beyond that it will probably be macadamized. Connecticut-avenue, taking its departure from the north-west corner of Lafayette-square, is in like manner to be parked and paved to Rock Creek. These two avenues will furnish a choice of drives to vehicles emerging from the President's Grounds by Executive-avenue, which Gen. BABCOCK during the past season has graded and cut through between the President's House and the new State Department, so as to open on Pennsylvania-avenue, opposite Jackson-place. New-York-avenue, from Fifteenth-street eastward to Boundary, will be parked, throwing the track of the Columbia Railway in the centre, and that portion between the Treasury and Northern Liberties Market is now being laid with Vulcanite pavement. The market at the intersection of Seventh-street, Massachusetts-avenue, Ninth-street, New-York-avenue and K-street, will next season be removed to a new site and that reservation of two entire squares will be thrown into a park with carriage-ways of twenty-four feet for each street and avenue leading through it. Fourteenth-street, the leading drive through the northern portion of the city, has this Fall been paved with wood from H-street to N-street. This is an old contract executed under the new Government. As soon as the sewers are laid in the Spring, this fine avenue will be graded and paved to the boundary, and that portion of the street leading from Pennsylvania-avenue south to Long Bridge will also be paved, as it is the principal avenue of local Virginia travel from that direction. Sixteenth-street, an avenue of broad and magnificent sweep, leading from Lafayette-square, at H-street to boundary is under contract to be sewered, parked, and paved its entire length. This improvement will be continued, ultimately, through the beautiful Meridian Hill property to the county limits. This street gives a splendid view from the steps of the President's house to Meridian Hill, and when improved, will be one of the finest avenues in any city in the country. The interstotion of this street with Massachusetts-avenue will form quite a large park, which has been selected as the site for the equestrian statue of Gen. SCOTT. The improvement of Massachusetts-avenue is also one of the most important features of the plan of the Board. This street has a grand sway through the northern portion of the city, from the extreme western limit on Rock Creek, straight as an arrow to the eastern boundary, sweeping the whole distance of five miles, at a width of 130 feet, forming a magnificent drive. This street is to be sewered, (has already been for a considerable distance,) parked in the centre for fifty feet, leaving the carriage-ways on either side thirty feet wide, to be macadamized the entire length of the avenue. Third, Fourth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth streets are all to be parked and paved, with wood or asphalt, from their abutment on the avenues, as far north as the sewers are extended. Ninth-street, which is rapidly becoming an important business street, will not be narrowed in the roadway, but will be paved from the avenue its entire length to the boundary, it being one of the principal avenues of local travel. The lateral streets are all receiving attention. E-street, north, is being paved with wood from Seventh-street west to Thirteenth. The foundation of F-street, now paved with stone, a principal retail thoroughfare, will be overhauled next season. G-street is being graded, parked and sewered, and is under contract to be paved with a very superior pavement, known as the "Abbott process," from Fifteenth-street to New-Jersey-avenue. K-street will also be parked and paved from Rock Creek east to Third-street. The present parking on K-street will be changed so as to throw the gardens next to the houses, and place the sidewalks outside of them. On the "Island," or southern portion of the city, considerable improvements will also be made. B-street, south, which skirts the southern border of the public grounds, will be paved with wood, and will afford another fine drive. Seventh and Fourteenth streets, already mentioned, and Twelfth-street, are being paved from the canal to the river. Four-and-a-Half-street, which starts from the Lincoln Monument, in front of the City Hall, and runs to the Eastern Branch at the Arsenal, is to be reduced in the carriage-way and macadamized for two and a half miles. On the east of the Capitol, Pennsylvania-avenue and Eighth-street are to be paved and parked, as already described, with the railroad track through the centre. East Capitol-street, a very fine avenue, is to be parked in the centre and paved from First-street, east, to the eastern branch. Maryland-avenue, from the Capitol east to the boundary, is to be opened, graded, and parked, and as its grade is a very pretty one, this will be a fine addition to that part of the city. North Capitol-street has been parked in the centre and paved from the Capitol to the boundary, save three squares which are monopolized by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which interruption will be abolished in the Spring. The permanent character of all these improvements is their great feature. They will never need to be disturbed in carrying out the details of the plan in the future, or when other improvements become necessary. The Board permits no pavement to be laid anywhere until all the water, gas, and sewer-mains have been laid, and the same connected with the curb line of all property.

IMPROVEMENTS IN GEORGETOWN.

Considerable of a revolution will also be wrought in the appearance of this ancient city. The approaches to the city from Washington, with one exception, have always been a disgrace. And even that one exception, which is the Acqueduct Bridge over Rock Creek, and is crossed by a double horse-railroad track, has been unfit for the purpose of travel in vehicles. But this state of affairs exists no longer. An additional bridge over the stream, to connect the northern portions of the two cities, was begun under the former Government, and its construction confided to a joint commission of the two cities. It was in a good state of forwardness when the present authorities came into power, and is now nearly completed. A change was made in the grade, however, by raising the bridge six feet, and cutting down the approaches on either side ten feet, making a very easy instead of an abrupt grade. It will be open for travel in a couple of weeks, and will connect P-street in Washington with West-street in Georgetown, the latter of which is to be macadamized through to High-street. M-street Bridge, which connects M-street in Washington with Bridge-street in Georgetown, always an unsightly, rotten, wooden structure, is to be replaced by an iron bridge, which will be the only bridge in Washington the same width as the street. Bridge-street, including the bridge in this vicinity, will be raised twelve feet, and the hill east of the bridge on M-street will be cut down ten feet, making a grade with a gradual sweep and unlimited view from the top of Bridge-street at High, clear through M-street eastward as far as the eye can reach. Aqueduct Bridge, which connects Pennsylvania-avenue with Aqueduct and Bridge streets, is a fine iron structure, built by Gen. MEIGS, to bring the Potomac water to Washington. It rests on two pipe arches, 48 inches diameter each, through which flows the present water supply, and which will also take the new water supply. This supply leaves the distributing reservoir by the river road, comes down to College Pond, which is spanned by two arches, and continues along the river road until it strikes Bridge-street; thence through Bridge and Aqueduct streets to the Aqueduct Bridge, thence through Pennsylvania-avenue to L-street, and through the heart of North Washington by L-street to New-Jersey-avenue and Capitol Hill. This line is all under contract by Gen. BABCOCK, and the work is in progress. Aqueduct-street, at its intersection with Bridge-street, is being straightened by the condemnation of eleven thousand dollars' worth of property at the corner of Bridge and Green streets. The Pennsylvania-avenue asphalt pavement is to be continued up Bridge-street to High. The sewer system of Georgetown is now composed wholly of three old sewers, running obliquely from the high ground to the Potomac and Rock Creek, traversing blocks of ground, dwelling lots and back yards indiscriminately. Drainage is very easy in this hilly town, and will be greatly improved as the general plan develops. But the chief feature of Georgetown improvements will be that the entire lumber and coal district, and the wharf frontage, including Water-street, which is under water from two to four feet in floods, will be raised to a point twelve inches above high water-mark. This will be of immense value to all property in that region. The river road, from High-street to Chain Bridge, will be macadamized, as will also First, Second and Third streets. Bridge-street, which is now composed of two high crests, is being raised at the east end, so as to give a gradual rising grade to High-street. The road to Drovers' Rest has been put in fine order, connecting with the "Conduit Road," (on top of the Aqueduct,) and completing the drive to Great Falls on the Potomac, sixteen miles.

CONCLUSION.

The value of having not only an honest man but a thorough financier at the head of the new District Government is illustrated in the arrangements by which this loan of four millions is to cost the people absolutely less than the old system, from which they received little or no benefit. Four millions of dollars at seven per cent. interest per annum, and three per cent. interest for a sinking fund, which will extinguish it in sixteen years, will cost the people of the District annually four hundred thousand dollars. This is $100,000 less than the total amount ($500,000,) which was annually expended under the old system as "ward funds," and which went no one knows where, to say nothing of about one million to a million and a quarter which was expended every year for "special improvements," which were paid for by direct levies on the property. The present direct tax on property is only at the ratio of thirty-three cents for every dollar of improvement. The new loan will probably be placed at six per cent. in gold, instead of seven per cent. in currency, which, supposing it to be negotiated at 96½, would, in the end, be at least four per cent. cheaper to the tax-payers than seven per cent. in currency, negotiated at par. Looking candidly at the situation, so far as the efforts of the people of the Capital are concerned, there is abundant cause of congratulation. No one who knows Gov. COOKE can suppose that he has any other ambition than the very honorable one of identifying his name and administration with the system of improvements which is to make the Capital the most beautiful and attractive city in the country. Congress will only be called upon to do so much as is demanded by the exact proportion of grounds, buildings, reservations and avenues owned or controlled by the General Government. It would be absurd and unjust to ask the people residing here to improve the Government's property, though in their determination to have it improved, they have, in some instances, even taken that risk. As to the so-called "opposition" to this plan, it is chiefly on paper, and not in fact. Out of 21,000 registered voters, it could not number 1,500 at the polls. The proceedings of the new Government have been vindicated in the Courts and in the elections, and if the Governor and Board of Public Works have not conducted their work thus far so as to be able to invite or defy threatened investigations, then they ought to be turned out. The Board of Public Works, as at present constituted, is as follows:

Gov. H. D. COOKE, President *ex officio;* A. R. SHEPHERD, Esq., Vice-President and Executive Officer; A. B. MULLETT, Esq., Consulting Engineer; S. P. BROWN, Esq., a large property-holder, representing that portion of the District outside of the cities; Col. J. A. MAGRUDER, Treasurer. Gen. GEORGE G. GREENE, formerly of the regular army, is Engineer of the Board. In maturing their plan the Board invited an Advisory Board, composed of high military and civil officers of the Government, to act with them. This Board was composed of Quartermaster-General MEIGS, Major-Gen. HUMPHREYS, Chief of Engineers, Surgeon-General BARNES, Gen. BABCOCK, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, FRED. LAW OLMSTEAD, of New-York City. And these gentlemen discussed and approved, with some modifications which were adopted, the plan of improvements, so far as were immediately contemplated. Mr. WILLIAM SAUNDERS, the Botanical Gardener of the Agricultural Department, has also been invited into the councils of the Board, and is giving them the aid of his experience and knowledge in landscape effects and tree culture.

CYMON.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Dec. 12: Nos. 396, 422, 426, 458, 460, 462, 433, 376.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
191—Taylor vs. O'Connor.
329 (R.C.)—Fugelsang vs. Goldrick.
685—Scrymser vs. Spear.
670—Osgood vs. Toole.
705—Osgood vs. Bearns.
251 (R. C.)—Whalan vs. Lynch.
219—The Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.
609—Board of Comm'rs of Pilots vs. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Nos.
1023—Lewis vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
121 (R. C.)—Pesant vs. Pickersgill.
211—Mead Rubber Co. vs. Nat. Spring Co.
217—Brown vs. Jarvis.
281—Fessenden vs. Vose.
335—Jones vs. Staten Island Railroad Co.
395—Higgins vs. Hyatt.
553—Davenport vs. Sharpe
591—Mahon vs. Wilson.
637—Osgood vs. Timpson.
723—Van Briel vs. Walker.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1474—Horn vs. Amicable Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New-York.
334—Hopkins vs. Gardner
642—Mass vs. Gardner.
1022—Nathan vs. Gardner.
1024—Lewis vs. Gardner.
20—Tenth National B'k vs. Darragh.
390—Cockroft vs. Claflin.
410—Tweddle vs. Schaefer
142—Bull vs. International Ins. Co.

Nos.
376—Kuffner vs. Kirby.
418—Hume vs. Sheen.
420—Goddefray vs. McDonald.
422—Mago vs. Rowe.
424—De Barny vs. Smith.
428—Bond vs. Murphy.
430—Millard vs. Scotchburn.
432—Powell vs. Champlain.
432½—Groetzinger vs. Rosenthal.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
132—Voigt vs. The Great West'n Ins. Co.
179—Hurman vs. Canert.

No.
180—The First Nat. Bank of Lebanon, Penn., vs. Wesey.

Call No. 200—Watoman vs. Wehner.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
585—Klein vs. Badenhop.
663—Ramsey vs. Blake.
1645—Duncan vs. Berlin.
227—Ross vs. Collins.
873—Fleishl vs. Mason.
805—Reade vs. Waterhouse.
1007—Mindenheimer vs. The Continental Ins. Co.
1161—Trenor vs. Smith.

Nos.
677—Palmer vs. Marshall.
157—Holmes vs. Roberts.
641—Filitte vs. Herman.
1125—The Nassau Cordage Co. vs. McEntee.
539—The Gt. Eastern Ins. Co. vs. Wellman.
1185—Heerbrandt vs. Krahe.
1255—Munday vs. Wendel.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
920—Coleman vs. Livingston.
1170—Sherman vs. 2d-av. Railroad Co.
612—Glanay vs. Cent. P. K. & N. E. Railroad Co.
1156—Murray vs. McBride
928—Schack vs. Wolff.

Nos.
104—Altman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1068—Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1198—Knickerbacher vs. Smith.
1200—Keep vs. Smith.
1262—Davis vs. Smith.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, P. J., Robinson and Loew, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
62—Leviness vs. Clausen.
70—Steilzer vs. Daly.
46—Rohe vs. The United States Fire Ext'ing Co.
15—The Central Nat. B'nk vs. Woods.
16—Same vs. Same.
17—Lewis vs. Woods.
94—Simmons vs. Desage.
31—Pollock vs. Lilenthal.
44—Dolan vs. Bimbaum.
47—Kronethald vs. Fritz.

Nos.
54—Wehle vs. Haviland.
60—Herzberg vs. Henners.
67—Wittmer vs. Flecke.
68—Gross vs. Scott.
76—Clarke vs. Donovan.
95—McCreery vs. Mooney.
105—Quinn vs. Shipman.
110—Tyler vs. Mc Kenzie.
120—Same vs. Same.
73—Levy vs. Dinsmore, Pres't, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, F. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
345—Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.
393—Blumenthal vs. Collins.
1027—Aulbach vs. Grand and Forty-second-street Railroad Co.
727—Schwidter vs. Greenfield.
946—Honigsberger vs. Second-av. R. Co.
947—Honigsberger vs. Second-av. R. Co.
1136—Alford vs. Merwin.
1801—Ciccarrini vs. Ward.
876—Owen vs. Lawrence.
1028—King vs. Wolff.
1829—More vs. Rand.
68—McCauley vs. Gans.
192—Pike vs. Gershym.
514—Horn vs. Cannon.
332—Fisk vs. Standert.
408—Joslyn vs. Fisk, Jr.

Nos.
467½—Mellhinck vs. Godfrey.
1130—Roberts vs. Mathews.
772—Eckerson vs. Washington.
751—Parker vs. Washington Ice Co.
122—Wood vs. Met. Ins. Co., of New-York.
998—Dugind vs. Gardner.
1048—Crane vs. Burges.
1084—Shaw vs. Theis.
241—Fribowig vs. Ohl.
932—Carrol vs. Butler.
847—The N. Y. Lith'g and Printing Co. vs. The Am. Tontine Life and Saving Ins. Co.
1134—Fitzimmons vs. Kohner.
506—Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
527—The People of St. of N. Y. vs. Diers.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7781—Schroeder vs. Macy.
6342—Taylor vs. Stewart.
6883—Hubbell vs. Rodgers.
7770—Same vs. Same.
7049—Von Seelen vs. Brennan.
7273—Archer & Pancosh Manufacturing Co. vs. Thomas.
7228—McMeice vs. McCready.
6728—Van Schaick vs. Underwood.

Nos.
— —Freidenrich vs. Schultz.
7492—Janes vs. Coulter.
7493—Johnson vs. Freeman.
7494—Galligar vs. Leamy.
7502—Haywood vs. Lumley.
7503—Walworth vs. Bergen.
7505—Elsing vs. Levy.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7431—Gasser vs. Meier.
7432—Gasser vs. Jagg.
6348—Paltsch vs. Morton.
7354—Mahoney vs. McNamara.
7331—Lehman vs. Rothschild.
6580½—Kunzle vs. Broomhurst.
7237—Krause vs. Kessler.
7347—Pickert vs. Sheldon.

Nos.
7215—Hubert vs. Maguire.
7044—Phelps vs. Sutton.
6288—Sliten vs. Stuyvesant Bank.
6577—Erhnfeld vs. Wise.
— —Riggins vs. Morris.
7160—Meyer vs. Ran.
7491—Lake Superior and Pudget Sound Co. vs. O'Brien.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
8154—Keene vs. Hubbard.
6835—Hollstein vs. Trimble.
7954—Dailey vs. Merrill.
8087—Herderich vs. Fultner.
8187—Maier vs. Nye.
8158—Shapter vs. Zinn.
8221—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
8266—Shapter vs. Roberts.
6267—Same vs. Same.
8058—Green vs. Giles.
8137—Shields vs. Harris.
— —Goetze vs. Moser.
— —Boundy vs. Lockwood.
— —Bell vs. Townsend.
— —Calef vs. McCulloch.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. James Russell; robbery.
2—The People vs. William Palmer; burglary.
3—The People vs. Edward O. Malley; burglary.
4—The People vs. James Norton; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. William H. Poole; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. George Edwards; larceny from the person.

Nos.
7—The People vs. Daniel Owens; larceny from the person.
8—The People vs. John Kenevan and Patrick McCarthy; larceny from the person.
9—The People vs. Charles Ullman; petit larceny from the person.
10—The People vs. Richard Weeks; felonious assault and battery.
11—The People vs. Daniel Nugent; felonious assault and battery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Ann E. Byrnes; manslaughter, (continued.)
2—The People vs. James Caisey, John Hunt and Richard Bohen; robbery.
3—The People vs. Daniel Meehan; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. George W. Hare; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. James J. Hammond; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Henry Wallace; larceny from the person.

Nos.
7—The People vs. William Conway; felonious assault and battery.
8—The People vs. Frank Thompson; felonious assault and battery.
9—The People vs. William Kinney and Frank Kinney; felonious assault and battery.
10—The People vs. Timothy Kane; felonious assault and battery.
11—The People vs. William L. Jones; felonious assault and battery.
12—The People vs. Michael Rodgers; felonious assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 11.

By Judge Larremore.

Brown *vs.* Terry; default opened and defendant allowed to serve answer on payment of costs of motion and disbursments of judgment.

Boyden *vs.* McLaughlin: motion granted.

O'Farrell *vs.* Marshall; motion denied.

Lawrence *vs.* March; motion denied with costs to abide event.

Hayes *vs.* Willie; application denied.

By Judge Robinson.

Holyoke *vs.* Brown & Harrison; findings of fact and law filed, accounting ordered before D. C. Calvin, Esq., referee.

By Judge Brady.

Michel *vs.* Michel; motion granted.

Vertel *vs.* Jacoby; motion denied.

Depew *vs.* Dewey; referred to as one question.

The Groton Savings Bank *vs.* Seebald, &c.; motion granted.

Dorrety *vs.* Reeves; see opinion.

Butterworth *vs.* Volkenning; Same *vs.* Same; motions denied.

Marsh *vs.* Salomon; order settled.

In re Mary Ann Anderson; final order as to custody of child made.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—DEC. 11.

Before Judge Alker and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF WAREHOUSEMEN.

J. Riblet et al. vs. *William Meyers.*—In May, 1870, plaintiff received a consignment of 300 bags of coffee from Porto Rico, which were stored with the defendant. When stored, the coffee was sampled and found in good order. Soon after 100 bags were sold, and being resampled, were also found in good order. In October of the same year the balance was sold, but on being sampled was found to have an odor of tar or creosote, which resulted in the deprecation of the value of the lot over $1,000. An examination disclosed the fact that the peculiar odor was communicated from some iron cotton ties which were stored on the lower floor of the building. Plaintiff in this suit sought to hold defendant liable for the decrease in value. The defense was, that the warehouseman was bound to exercise but ordinary diligence in the preservation of the coffee, and that to preserve it from being affected, as it was, would have demanded extraordinary diligence. The question as to whether due diligence had been exercised in the premises by the defendant was left to the jury, who found in favor of plaintiff to the full limit of the Court's jurisdiction—$1,000.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 77.—*Stockwell & Cutler* vs. *The United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Maine.—This was an action of debt brought by the Government to recover the amount of forfeiture and penalties claimed on account of alleged violations of the Revenue laws in the importation of shingles from New-Brunswick by Stockwell's firm. The firm was represented by Stockwell, and the Court below charged that his acts bound the firm. The judgment was for the Government and this Court now affirms it, holding that in such a proceeding the knowledge of one of the firm was the knowledge of the firm. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion. Dissenting—Justices FIELD, MILLER and BRADLEY.

No. 22.—*Evans et al.* vs. *The City of Richmond.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Virginia.—This is an action brought against the city to recover on certain notes of a denomination less than $5, issued by its authority during the year 1861. The Court below held that the notes were void, because in violation of the city charter, by which there was no power to issue them; because issued in in violation of the laws of the United States, being issued in aid of the rebellion; because they were issued in violation of the State Constitution, which specially provides that no appropriation shall ever be made for the payment of any debt, created in the name of the State, by the rebel authorities in power during the war. This Court affirm the judgment. Mr. Justice BRADLEY delivered the opinion.

No. 32.—*Tarbiville et al.* vs. *Houston, Administrator.*—Error to the Circuit Court of Tennessee.—This suit was brought by Houston, a citizen of of Kentucky and the administrator of one McLeen against the plaintiff in error, to recover on notes given by them to the deceased. The letters of administration were granted by the Tennessee authorities and it was pleaded in abatement, that as administrator of McLeen, Houston was not a citizen of Kentucky, but the creature of the laws of Tennessee, and, therefore, not entitled to sue the debtors of the estate in the Federal Court; and this question of jurisdiction is the only point in the case. This Court hold that the executors or admistrators, if they are citizens of a different State from the party sued, may maintain suit in the Circuit Court on the ground that they are the real parties interested, and succeed to all the rights of the testator, intestate by operation of law, and it makes no difference that the testator, or intestate, were citizens of the same State with the defendants, nor is the status of the parties affected by the fact that the creditors and legatees of the decedent are citizens of the same State with the defendants. The judgment below of the same effect is affirmed. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion.

No. 53.—A similar case is disposed of by the decision in the above.

No. 13.—*Lomson et al.* vs. *Smalley.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Nebraska.—This was a contest concerning the pre-emption of certain lands in Omaha, Nebraska, involving only an issue of fact, which resulted below in favor of the defendant in error. The judgment is affirmed here. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion.

No. 72.—*Yerger and Orongle* vs. *Farwell et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Missouri.—This was an action of assumpsit on a promissory note against the indorser, and the defense to which was that the indorsement was without consideration. The judgment was against the indorsers, and it is affirmed here. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion.

No. 49.—*Webb, Trustee, &c.,* vs. *Shark.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—In this case the First National Bank of Washington loaned to Snow, Coyle & Co., proprietors of the *Intelligencer* newspaper, $5,000 on their printing-press, which was to be paid at the rate of $500 per week, the *Intelligencer* still to have the press in use. None of this loan was paid, but before the bank proceeded to take possession of the press the proprietor of the building in which it was located levied upon it in an action for rent, and the Court below held that the lien of the landlord for rent subordinated the lien of the deed of trust to Webb to secure the bank. [illegible] judgment. Justice [illegible] delivered the opinion.

No. 58.—*Toof et al.* vs. *Martin, Assignee in Bankruptcy.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Arkansas.—This was a bill filed by Martin, as assignee, to set aside certain conveyances in fraud of the bankrupt act. The allegations were held to be established by the proofs, and the Court below decreed for the assignee. This Court [illegible] view, and [illegible] delivered the opinion.

No. 14.—*Johnson et al.* vs. *Towsley.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Nebraska.—This was a bill filed by Towsley to compel Johnson, the patentee of certain lands, to convey them to his grantees, [illegible] ground that [illegible] the lands [illegible] The judgment [illegible] complainant [illegible] Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD [illegible].

Nos. 43 and 44.—*The United States* vs. *Clyde,* and *Clyde* vs. *The United States.*—Appeals from the Court of Claims.—[illegible] cases of appeals [illegible] of a boat [illegible] upon duty [illegible] duce the compensation [illegible] owner. [illegible] had no such [illegible] owner to [illegible] date of his [illegible] all the [illegible] vice after [illegible] that they [illegible] service at [illegible] was accordingly [illegible] date of the [illegible] approving [illegible] one of dispatch [illegible] and that the [illegible] duced rate [illegible] must be taken [illegible] amount [illegible] judgment [illegible] the bill as [illegible] claim, which [illegible] tertain, for [illegible] proceed to [illegible] delivered [illegible] sented.

No. 53.—*United States* vs. *Kimball.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—[illegible] a judgment [illegible] States, for [illegible] damages [illegible] sel by the [illegible] a case for [illegible] was delivered [illegible]

No. 34.—*Ward* vs. *The State of Maryland.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Maryland.—In this case the plaintiff [illegible] State Court [illegible] sales by [illegible] cense, and [illegible] State to ex[illegible] the statute [illegible] clause of [illegible] tees to [illegible] rights, privileges [illegible] States, and [illegible] view is taken [illegible] commercial [illegible] tax on residents [illegible] laid. Mr. Justice [illegible] ion of the [illegible] curred in the [illegible] the decision [illegible] holding that [illegible] commercial [illegible] it is a regulation [illegible] States, and [illegible] the Constitution [illegible] of the tax.

No. 76.—*Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company* vs. *Bailey.*—[illegible] a policy of [illegible] and held by [illegible] should be [illegible] ground that [illegible] Company. [illegible] Equity will [illegible] the question [illegible] sentation [illegible] of a different [illegible] Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

Detective KEIDELBERG, of the Central Police, yesterday arrested LEWIS COLE, of No. 15 Cornelia-street, for stealing from his employers, JOHN M. DAVIES & Co., No. [illegible] Broadway, property [illegible] and was also [illegible] JOHN G. WOLFE, of No. [illegible] street, arrested for receiving the stolen property.

ELIAS SANDERSON was committed [illegible] by Justice DOWLING, for stealing india-rubber worth $200 from [illegible]

WILLIAM SHEEHAN died yesterday from injuries received [illegible] at his residence, No. 85 James-street.

The remains of a drowned man were found yesterday in [illegible] and sent to the Morgue. [illegible] small side whiskers [illegible] black overcoat [illegible]

An affray occurred [illegible] at the corner [illegible] between HUGH MIRRICK and WM. POTTER, colored, during [illegible] the forehead [illegible] injured that he [illegible] RICK was committed at the Tombs Police Court.

JAMES HIGGINS, of Dutch Kills, Long Island, had his foot [illegible] to jump from the ferry-boat [illegible] Thirty-fourth-street [illegible] Bellevue Hospital.

Saturday evening a man was seen to fall overboard from Pier No. 6 North River. [illegible] the body was recovered [illegible] and sent to the Morgue. [illegible] upon the body [illegible] been WILLIAM J. HALL, of Boston.

MARY LEONARD [illegible] for examination [illegible] ville Police Court [illegible] stealing $27 [illegible] to her mistress, Mrs. ANNE SIMPSON, No. [illegible] West Fiftieth-street.

At Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice [illegible], WILLIAM CRAIG and MICHAEL DOYLE were committed for trial on a charge of robbing LOUIS CARL, of No. 58 First avenue, on the [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 11.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111	5,000 Tol., Pe. & War. 1st, W. Div.... 91
1,500 do..........110¾	50 Fourth Nat. Bank.113
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅛	100 C. Coal of Md. ex.d. 38
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,n.113⅞	200 Quick Min. Co.... 24⅛
1,000 do..........114	100 Quick. Pref...b. c. 30
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.111⅛	400 Pacific Mail..b. c. 47⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.115	100 W. Un. Tel....b. c. 68¼
12,500 Va. St. 6s, old... 62⅛	500 do............ 68⅛
10,000 do............ 62	100 do............ 68¼
55,000 Va. 6s, Cons..... 64⅛	10 Adams Ex.......... 90
10,000 T. St. 6s, old. b. c. 66	100 do.........b3. 91
10,000 N. Car. 6s, O. B. 35¼	5 Am. Mer. U. Ex.. 61
1,000 N. Car. 6s, n.... 18	300 U. S. Ex.......... 60⅛
1,000 N. Car. 6s, S. T. 14	15 do............ 59⅞
80,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July... 30	10000 N. Y. C. & H. C. 87⅜
40,000 do............ 31	200 N. Y. C. & H. R... 93
10,000 do............ 31¼	1900 do..bet. call. 93
10,000 do............ 31½	100 Erie Railway...... 31⅛
10,000 do............ 31⅜	40 do............ 31½
20,000 do.........s3. 31⅜	100 do..bet. call. 31⅛
80,000 do.........s3. 31½	600 do........b20. 31¼
2,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 98⅜	400 Harlem.............122
4,000 Blyn. 6s, W. L.. 95	2200 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 90⅛
1,000 Long Dock B.... 90	100 Clev. & Pitts......126¼
3,000 Harlem 1st.....101	400 do...........126⅛
3,000 M. So., S. F. B..101	50 N. J. Cen.........112
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B..103⅜	200 Chi. & R. I.......103⅞
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 91¼	400 do..bet. call. 103⅞
5,000 Un. P. 7s, L.G.B. 79	100 Mil. & St. P....... 53⅛
17,000 do.......... 78⅞	200 do............ 53¼
1,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In. 82⅛	100 do............ 53⅛
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st. 99	100 do.........b3. 53⅝
1,000 T. & W. 1st S.L.D 87	300 Tol., W. & W..b3. 63⅛
10,000 H & St. J. 8s, C.B. 94⅛	300 do............ 63⅝
5,000 Tol. & W. C.C.B. 87	500 do............ 63⅛
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.... 85¼	60 Chi. & Alton......117½
1,000 C. & T., S. F. B. 102¼	250 H. & St. Jo....... 52
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st. 107⅛	100 H. & St. Jo Pref.. 63
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 89⅛	10 N. Y. & N. H......145
5,000 M. & S. P., 7 3-10 C. 95	400 C., C. & I. C....... 18⅞
300 Ohio & Miss.. b. c. 42⅛	200 Union Pac....b. c. 27⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$100,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 109⅜	100 Mariposa Pref.... 1⅛
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.. 114⅜	100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 47⅞
1,000 do.........114¼	500 do...bet. call. 48
100,000 do.........114⅛	300 do............ 48⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...117⅜	200 Adams Ex.....b3. 91
500 do...........118	200 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 61
26,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111	100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 92⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅛	100 do.....b.c..b3. 93
2,800 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........114	22 Erie R............ 31¾
8,500 do.........c. 110⅛	15 do............ 32
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.115⅛	1,500 do............ 32⅛
26,000 do...........115⅛	100 do.........b10. 32¼
25,000 U. S. 6s, cur.... 113⅜	300 do...bet. call. 32⅛
75,000 do...........113⅛	800 do.........b3. 32¼
11,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109⅜	500 do............ 32¼
10,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 98⅞	400 do............ 32⅜
3,000 Va. 6s, con...... 64⅛	500 do.........b3. 32⅛
1,500 do........... 64⅛	500 do.........s3. 32⅜
5,000 Va. St. 6s, def.. 27	1000 do.........s3. 32¼
1,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July..c. 31⅛	15 Mich. Cen.........120
3,000 do........... 31¼	100 L. S. & M. So...... 90⅛
1,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Apl. & Oct.... 28	500 do...bet. call. 90⅜
3,000 N. J. C. 1st, n...102⅜	1100 do............ 90⅞
2,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s. 103	200 do.........b3. 91
10,000 Cen. Pac. G. B..103¼	100 Clev. & Pitts......126⅛
6,000 Union Pac. 1st. 91⅛	20 do...........126
5,000 Un. P. 10s. Inc.. 83	5 Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 90⅛
1,000 Un. P. 7s, L.G.B. 78⅞	8 N. J. Central.....112
1,000 Ark. 7s, M. & L.R. 58	100 Chic. & R. I.......103¾
200 Quicksilver Pref.. 30	10 P., F. W. & C. G.. 96⅞
	200 H. & St. Jo....... 52
	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 63¼
	30 Del., Lack. & West. 109⅞

MONDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

The Public Funds advanced today to 115¼ ₱ cent. for the 6 ₱ cent. 5-20s of 1867, and to 109⅝ ₱ cent. for the New 5 ₱ cents of 1881. At the same time the sales of Gold declined to 109⅝ ₱ cent., and Exchange on London to 108⅝@108¾ ₱ cent. A leading drawer accepted 108⅝ ₱ cent. net for 60 days London, and the sight rates were 109⅝@109¾ ₱ cent. There is no large selection of Bills on the market outside the regular drawers, but there seems to be an equally indifferent demand, except in the settlement of credits which the Bankers make at the going rates at their own counters.

The Money market has worked very close through the day for the Gold Brokers, partly from legitimate causes, such as the calling in of loans to provide for a large amount of City and County indebtedness falling due in a few days and to remit some currency to the South, and partly, if not mainly, from the forced "lock up" of Bank balances or Greenback Notes by the *Bear* speculators in the Stock market—many of them wealthy parties—by way of withdrawing their use from the *Bull* operators, some of whom had to turn their Stocks at extra rates of Interest, late in the day. The extent of the "lock up" it is scarcely practicable to estimate, but it seems reasonably certain that more than one party is engaged in it, and that it will not be given over until it is fairly again tried this week, as it did last week, to break down the Stock market. The mercantile demand for Money is not pressing, and where prime paper is not accommodated at Bank, at 7 ₱ cent., it sells on the Street at from 8 to 10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum.

On the Stock Exchange and at the offices of the great dealers in the Public Funds the demand for United States 5-20s, for the long 6 per cents of 1881 and the 5 per cents 10-40s and the New Loan, gains strength every day, notwithstanding the weak inclination of Gold. The domestic inquiry now leads the orders to buy for Europe, although the latter continue on a liberal scale. The Savings Banks were large buyers of last week, and are in the market again today. The 5-20s of 1867 are now 2¾ ₱ cent. above the par of Gold, and the 5 per cents are close upon the par of Gold. There was a further rise today in South Carolina Bonds to 31¾ ₱ cent. The Railway Bonds were generally steady, ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower on the Pacific Mortgages.

The Railway market at the Exchange was quite feverish on the reported (and actual) closeness in Money, and prices for the leading New-York and Western Roads fluctuated up and down several times in the course of the day, from ⅛ to ¾ ₱ cent., the contest being pretty close between the *Bull* and *Bear* operators, with the advantage if anything, near the close of the day, being in favor of the *Bulls*, who bought Stocks, seemingly, with the greater confidence as the Money market tightened upon them. The very latest quotations, after the Boards broke up, are given below, in comparison with Saturday's last prices. Erie was exceptionally active in demand and buoyant in price, the transactions being very large at 31¾@32@32¼ ₱ cent.

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 11.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	109⅝	109⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	111	111
United States 5-20s of 1867	115	115¼
American Gold	110	109⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109	108⅝
N. Y. C. and Hudson	93	92⅞
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	87½	87¼
Reading	115¼	114¼
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅝	103⅝
North-west Common	61½	61½
North-west Preferred	89⅞	89⅞
Pacific Mail	47⅞	48¼
St. Paul Preferred	77⅞	77
St. Paul Common	54	53¼
Ohio and Mississippi	43	42¼
Toledo and Wabash	63⅞	63⅝
Western Telegraph	68⅛	68
Erie	31½	32¼
Union Pacific	27¼	27½
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	90⅞	90¼
Lake Shore Scrip	83⅛	83⅛

The Railroad market at the very close on Broad-street was feverish.

The last prices made at the close of business for the various Public Funds of the United States were as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81......114¼	5-20 reg., '67..........110⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....117⅛	5-20 coup., '67.........115⅛
5-20 reg., '62..........110¼	5-20 reg., '68..........110⅛
5-20 coup., '62.........111	5-20 coup., '68.........115¼
5-20 reg., '64..........110⅛	10-40 registered........109¼
5-20 coup., '64.........111	10-40 coupon............109⅜
5-20 reg., '65..........110⅛	5s, reg., '81...........109¼
5-20 coup., '65.........111⅜	5s, coup., '81..........109⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....110⅛	6s, currency............113⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....114⅛	

The following bids were made at the Stock Exchange for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 90⅛	Tol. & Wab. 2d........ 96¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 92	T. & W. Con. Conv... 87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 87	Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 93⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.. 87	Gt. West. 2d, '93...... 85¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......101	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 88
Erie 1st, Ext.......... 99⅛	Gal. & Chi. Ext.........105
Erie 2d, 7s, '79........ 95	Chi., R. I. & Pac.......102⅜
Erie 3d, 7s, '83........ 90	Morris & Essex 1st....101⅛
Erie 4th, 7s, '80....... 87	Morris & Essex 2d..... 99⅛
Erie 5th, 7s, '88....... 82	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.....102
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 90	N. J. Cen. 1st, new....103¼
Long Dock bonds........ 90	N. J. Cen. 2d..........100
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85. 103⅛	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st..106⅝
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75......100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d...102
Harlem 1st, 7s.........101	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d... 95
Har. C. M. & S. F. 6s.. 90	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d..... 98
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds...101	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d..... 98
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds... 93	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.... 85⅛
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st...111	Chi. & Alt. S. F...... 98⅛
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d...... 97⅜	Chi. & Alt. 1st........106
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.101	Ohio & Miss. 1st.......101⅛
Pac. 7s, guar. by M....101	Ohio & Miss. Con...... 96⅛
Cen. Pac. Gold bds....103¼	Ohio & Miss. 2d........ 81⅛
Un. Pac. 1st bds...... 91¼	Dub. & S. City 1st..... 96
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s...... 79	Peninsula R. R. bds.. 91
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s...... 82¼	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.. 94
Alt. & T. H. 1st....... 96	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s...107⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf..... 85	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10. 94⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F......100	Mil. & St. P. 1st...... 94¼
Chi. & N. W. Int. bs. 93	M & St. P. I. & M. div. 89
Chi. & N. W. Con. bs. 92	Joliet & Chi. 1st......107
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bs.. 88	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st..... 89¼
Chi. & N. W. 1st...... 99¼	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 90
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.. 94⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 90
Del., L. & West. 1st....100¼	Tol., Peo. & W., 2d..... 78
Del., L. & West. 2d.... [illegible]	N. Y. & N. H. 6s........ 97
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext... 95	Bos., H. & E. guar... 20
T. & W. 1st, St. L. div. 86⅛	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 85

The Miscellaneous Shares left off as follows:

Del. & Hud. Canal...124⅛	Quick. Min. Co. Pf.... 30
Maryland Coal Co..... 22⅛	Mariposa Mining Co.. 1
Spring Mt'n Coal...... 65	Mariposa Min. Co. Pf. 2
Canton Co., Balt...... 72	Adams Express........ 90
Consol. Coal of Md..... 37⅛	Wells-Fargo Express. 56⅛
Cum. Coal & Iron...... 40	Am. M. Un. Express. 60⅛
Western Union Tel.... 68	United States Ex..... 60¼
Quicksilver Min. Co.. 24⅛	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.... 48⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1871.

Gold receipts	$2,056,535 96
Gold payments	2,510,025 58
Gold balance	66,487,440 55
Currency receipts	253,422 97
Currency payments	481,328 75
Currency balance	8,774,613 65
Customs	285,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	98⅛	98⅞
Camden & Amboy	134	135⅛
Pennsylvania Central	58⅛	58⅝
Reading	115	115⅛
Lehigh Valley	59⅜	60
Catawissa Preferred	44⅜	..
Philadelphia & Erie	25	..
Northern Central	38⅜	38½
Lehigh Navigation	36⅜	37⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	93⅜	94

The Treasury Office here paid out the further sum of $1,000,000 in Gold Certificates in redemption of United States 5-20s of 1862. The Department at Washington reported on Saturday the Coin balances in all the depositories as $103,000,000, against $93,000,000 on the previous weekly report, and the Certificates outstanding as $30,000,000, against $20,000,000 on previous report, from which we infer that against the increase of Certificates paid out on this side, chiefly for the 5-20s of 1862, Coupon Bonds, sent out from Europe for redemption, the Secretary is advised of a corresponding deposit of Gold with the Assistant Secretary, now in London, on account of the London Syndicate of the New 5 ₱ cent. Loan. The American Syndicate are also making some deposits to the credit of the United States Treasurer on this side.

The Delaware and Hudson Company advertise to pay a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ₱ cent.* on their leased lines, the Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Albany and Susquehanna Roads, Jan. 1, less United States Tax. The transfers close Dec. 15.

The Harlem Company have declared their Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2, free of tax. The transfers close Dec. 21.

The Illinois State Treasurer advertises that the January Interest will be paid as usual at the American Exchange Bank.

The Revenue Bonds of the City and County of New-York are falling due this month more rapidly than the Controller will be able to conveniently provide for them, but of the $7,000,000 due Dec. 1, we understand that $5,000,000 were voluntarily extended by the holders, and of the same amount falling due Dec. 15, (Friday next,) it is expected that a very considerable portion will be extended in the same way by stamping the Bonds as extended to a given date.

It was announced at the Stock Exchange today that the lease of the Pennsylvania Company of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road is to be capitalized at seven per cent., which gives 42.80 ₱ cent. premium on the present 10 ₱ cent. Stock, exclusively of the Quarterly Dividend of 2½ ₱ cent. in January.

The Lake Shore Road earned in the month of

November, 1871	$1,333,435
November, 1870	1,255,072
Increase	$78,363
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	$13,454,365
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1870	12,239,055
Increase	$1,215,310

Earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company:

November, 1871	$898,862
November, 1870	777,513
Increase	$121,349
Earnings first eleven months, 1871	$8,796,341
Earnings first eleven months, 1870	7,411,425
Increase this year over 1870	$1,384,916

The *Daily Bulletin* reports the following Railroad earnings for November, and also for eleven months of the Calendar Year:

GROSS EARNINGS FOR NOVEMBER.

	1871.	1870.
Chicago and Alton	$463,056	$441,197
Central Pacific	898,862	777,513
Cleveland, Col., Cin. and Ind.	340,625	323,311
Illinois Central	719,909	811,707
Lake Shore and Michigan So.	1,333,435	1,255,072
Marietta and Cincinnati	172,567	144,023
Milwaukie and St. Paul	644,625	791,014
Pacific of Missouri	*325,000	331,490
St. L., Alton and Terre Haute	*152,515	152,913
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	154,427	121,795
Toledo, Wabash and Western	531,080	425,687
Union Pacific	723,000	570,000
Michigan Central	*533,500	452,873
Western Union	70,080	66,617
Total	$7,062,681	$6,666,212
Increase	$396,469	

* Estimated for fourth week 1871.

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO DEC. 1.

	1871.	1870.
Chicago and Alton	$4,876,147	$4,445,135
Central Pacific	8,796,341	7,411,425
Cleveland, Col., Cin. and Ind.	3,490,859	3,013,141
Illinois Central	7,751,775	7,986,201
Lake Shore and Michigan So.	13,454,366	12,239,935
Marietta and Cincinnati	1,520,894	1,277,498
Milwaukee and St. Paul	6,217,400	6,891,302
Pacific of Missouri	*3,299,408	3,265,982
St. Louis, Alt. and Terre Haute	*1,692,813	1,584,437
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	1,475,098	1,228,461
Toledo, Wabash and Western	5,220,027	4,029,836
Union Pacific	6,936,578	7,123,272
Michigan Central	*5,378,620	4,399,210
Western Union	780,861	713,507
Total fourteen companies	$70,891,187	$67,580,337
Increase	3,301,850	

*Estimated for November, 1871.

The "Lock-Up" in Money.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to inquire whether there is any truth in the street rumors which ascribe the pending lock-up in money to the new Pacific Mail direction? No information can be obtained at the Company's office. But it is generally reported that the new Directors have sold or hypothecated their Governments and their 26,000 shares of Pacific through a Broad-street house, and locked up the greenbacks. It is added that the sudden departure, on Saturday last, for the West, of the two Broad-street directors, was in order to avoid being implicated in the affair. If these things are so, Mr. STOCKWELL and his friends must propose to emulate the career of Messrs. GOULD and FISK in Erie; and this being the case, it becomes a question whether the bona fide stockholders in Pacific had not better seek the protection of the Courts at once, before their property follows the Erie to destruction and ruin.

A STOCKHOLDER IN PACIFIC MAIL.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ TO BROKERS.

WANTED—A position as book-keeper and cashier in a stock or gold house by a party thoroughly posted in the business; first-class reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 5,251 Post-office.

☞ THE LAND GRANT OMAHA AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD Bonds, one of the substantial class of securities recently on the market, and of which the fiscal agents have now only $200,000 for sale, are selling at 90, an advance of 2½ per cent. with the few months they have been in negotiation.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 41 Park-row.

☞ THE INCREASE OF OUR BUSINESS IN FINANCIAL ADVERTISING has compelled us to place this department under the supervision of a gentleman of many years' experience in Wall-street, who has aided in placing some of the more successful Railroad Loans. We offer special facilities for giving publicity to new Railroad Bonds, and other securities, in the country and City newspapers. Our establishment, which is the largest in New-York, is conducted on the plan of minute daily scrutiny of all financial advertisements, so as to check the intrusion of errors and to secure as good a position as is desired by the advertiser.

Advertisements and paragraphs can be prepared and written by us without any charge. Pamphlets and prospectuses, illustrated by maps or cuts, for facilitating the negotiation of loans, are also got up by us on reasonable terms and at short notice.

We shall be happy to supply any information, with estimates and printed slips of any contemplated advertisements.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

$20,000,000

ADDITIONAL 5-20S OF 1862 ARE CALLED IN FOR REDEMPTION.

In view of this fact, it becomes important that holders of the called 5-20s should avail themselves of the present favorable opportunity of exchanging their securities for a

BOND OF EQUAL SAFETY.

The holder of a $1,000 Five-twenty Bond who exchanges it NOW for Northern Pacifics thereby increases his principal from 12 to 14 per cent. He also permanently increases the yearly interest income on his investment more than 38 per cent., or from $60 in gold to $83 22 in gold.

These Bonds are based upon the AMPLEST SECURITY. They are a FIRST and ONLY lien upon the road, its earnings, and, in addition, upon over 50,000,000 acres of land, susceptible of producing in abundance all the fruits, vegetables and cereals of the Eastern or Middle States.

The Bonds have 30 YEARS TO RUN, and bear interest at the rate of 7.30 PER CENT. IN GOLD. They are issued both as Coupon and Registered Bonds, and are being freely purchased by capitalists and those who require a pre-eminently safe security.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent., (8s.,) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, which forms the chief link in the new and short through route from Chicago to St. Paul and the great North-west, is now completed to Hudson. One hundred and twenty miles have been in operation for a year, and had a large and profitable local business, and a still larger amount has awaited completion through St. Croix County to the shore of the Lake. The lumber traffic this Winter will be very heavy. Immense quantities are already piled up at the mills on the line of the road awaiting the completion of the connection with St. Paul, when it will be distributed over the treeless prairies of Minnesota and Iowa. Besides this local business the West Wisconsin will get a large share of the traffic between St. Paul and the Northwest and the Lakes. It is 100 miles shorter than the present line, and has direct connections with Chicago. The road has a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres in the best part of Wisconsin. This grant, with the Road itself, is pledged in support of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds which may be bought at 90 and accrued interest in currency of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Agents to the Company.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm. WHEAT dull and drooping; No. 1 Spring, $1 25; No. 2, $1 20¼; Rejected, $1 05@$1 06; No. 2 Spring, seller December, $1 20@$1 20¼; seller last half of month, $1 20¼; seller January, $1 22; seller February, $1 24¼@$1 24¼. CORN—Fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2, 32¾c.; Rejected, 29½c.@30c.; No. 2, seller January, 33c. RYE—Demand light; holders firm, 63½c. BARLEY—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2 Spring, 63½c.; No. 3 do., 54c.; No. 2 do., seller January, 64c.@64½c. PORK strong and less active; Mess, $13 10; seller January, $13 30@$13 40; seller February, $13 70@$13 75; seller March, $13 90@$14; seller April, $14@$15 20; closing at outside prices. LARD in good demand at 8¾c.; seller January, 8¾c.; seller February, 9c.; seller March, 9¼c. GREEN MEATS in good demand and firm; Hams, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Shoulders, 3¾c.@4c.; Rough Sides, 5¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 5¾c.; Short Clear Middles, 5¾c.@6c. BULK MEATS in salt from fifteen to twenty days, firm at previous quotations. LIVE HOGS in fair demand; advanced; $3 90@$4 05 for common to fair; $4 10@$4 30 for good to extra, closing firm. Dressed HOGS, $4 80@$4 85. WHISKY firm at 92c. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Barley, 19,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. PORK—A speculative demand; prices higher; $13 75 cash; $14 50@$14 75 seller January and February. LARD—An advance asked, but none established; 9c.@9¼c. asked. BULK MEATS buoyant and unsettled; asking, Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. BACON—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 7¾c.@8c. LIVE HOGS active and higher, $4 40@$4 60; receipts, 13,000. WHISKY dull and declining, 91c.; some sales at 90c. GREEN MEATS—Hams, 4¾c.; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Sides, 8c.@8¼c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 11.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 for Amber Winter, $8 25 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT is quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 50. CORN dull, held in round lots at 66c.; sales of two cars at 65c. BARLEY is held at $1 03 for prime Up-lake Canada. HIGHWINES, 97c.@98c. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $22; Shinstuffs, $24; Middling, $20@$30 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c. RECEIPTS by Lake—5,000 bushels Wheat. The estimated amount of GRAIN frozen in on the canal, shipped from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water, is 1,162,000 bushels of Wheat, 1,000,000 bushels of Corn, 671,000 bushels of Oats, 392,000 bushels of Barley, 47,000 bushels of Rye, 7,600 bushels of Peas.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Spring firm; No. 2, $1 32½; Fall easier; No. 3 Red, $1 48; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 57¼. CORN dull and unsettled; Mixed, on track, 43c.@44c. OATS dull and unsettled; Mixed, on track, 34½c. BARLEY quiet; No. 2 Spring Iowa, 70c. RYE firm, 75c.@76c., sacked. WHISKY higher, 92c. PORK higher, $13 25 cash and buyer December. Dry-salted MEATS steady; loose Shoulders, ten days old, 4½c.; order lots, ten to twenty days old, Shoulders, 5c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.@6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c.@6¾c. BACON unchanged; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.@7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. LARD firm; 8¾c. seller December; 9c. seller February. LIVE HOGS easier at $3 80@$4 15; bulk of the sales at from $4@$4 10; receipts since Nov. 1, 210,000, against 100,000 last year. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 Hogs.

TOLEDO, Dec. 11.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT unchanged; Amber Michigan, $1 43¼; No. 1 Red, $1 41; No. 3 Red, $1 30¼. CORN steady; High Mixed, 50¼c.; Low Mixed, 49¼c @49¾c.; Michigan, 50¼c.; no grade, 49¼c. OATS steady; No. 1, 41c.; No. 2, 40¼c. Live HOGS steady at $5 20@$5 25. CLOVER-SEEDS steady at $6 60. RECEIPTS—4,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 11.—TOBACCO firm; sales, 61 hhds.; Lugs, $6 50@$7 50; Low to Medium Leaf, $7 75@$12. BAGGING heavy and weak, 14c.@15c. FLOUR in good demand; Family Extra, $6 25@$6 50. GRAIN quiet but firm, dealers paying $1 36@$1 50 for choice Wheat; 55c.@58c. for Ear and Shelled Corn; 40c. for Oats, and 75c. for Rye. Live HOGS firmer; $4 25@$4 60; receipts of two days, 4,000. PROVISIONS quiet but firm and unchanged. WHISKY, 92c.@93c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and weak; No. 1, $1 22½; No. 2, $1 21. OATS in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2, 33c. CORN in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 Mixed, 42½c. RYE firm and in fair demand; No. 1, 66c. BARLEY in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 Fall, 64c. Live HOGS steady, $3 90@$4 10. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour and 35,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 11.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 47; No. 2, $1 37¼. CORN dull; new, 55c. OATS held at 42c.; 41c. bid. PETROLEUM—Refined car-lots, 22c.@22¼c.; small lots, 23c.@23¼c.; Crude firm at $5.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 11.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN, 70c.@72c. OATS in good demand, 50c. BULK MEATS dull and drooping; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c.@7c. BACON—No demand. LARD dull and drooping; sales at 9c.@10c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 11.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 61c. RESIN firm at $4 15 for Strained, $5 for Low No. 1, $4 50 for No. 2, $4 25 for Low No. 2. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $3 50 for Hard, $5 25 for Yellow Dip, $5 35 for Virgin. TAR—No sales.

MOBILE, Dec. 11.—COTTON active and excited; accurate quotations cannot be given; Middling, 19c.@19½c.; net receipts, 3,575 bales; exports to Great Britain, 720 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 41,802 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—COTTON strong; Middling, 19¾c.@19⅞c.; net receipts, 7,530 bales; gross, 9,077 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 11,261 bales; to Havre, 16,373 bales; sales, 8,000 bales; stock, 118,035 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 11.—COTTON buoyant, active and excited; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 4,050 bales; exports to Havre, 2,520 bales; coastwise, 2,511 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 65,245 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 11.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts 1,985 bales; exports coastwise, 1,447 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 28,855 bales.

DETROIT, Dec. 11.—WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 50; No. 1 White, $1 46; Amber Michigan, $1 41. Dressed HOGS active; sales at $5 25. CLOVER-SEED at $6 50.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 11.—COTTON firm, in fair demand; Middling, 18¾c.; receipts, 1,000 bales; sales, 800 bales.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 11, 1871.

As usual, trade in Horned Cattle, on yesterday forenoon, at Weehawken Yards, was brisk. Fifty-seven cars came fresh to hand; quality from common to good; prices from 9c.@12c. ₱ lb.; weights from 6 cwt. to 8 cwt., on 54 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net. On this forenoon, at One-hundredth-street yards, trade was slow, as salesmen handled generally choice lots, and held for advanced rates; prices ranged from 8c.@13c. ₱ lb., including Texan Steers; weights from 4½ cwt. to 10¼ cwt.; 57 lbs. was generally allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows sold from $47@$87 ₱ head, Veals from 9c.@10c. ₱ lb; Sheep and Lambs in mixed lots from 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Sheep from 5¼c.@7c. ₱ lb. Hogs active from 4¾c.@5¼c. ₱ lb., live weight.

SALES TODAY.

T. W. SWIFT sold for self 29 State Steers from 8c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 4½ cwt. to 8 cwt.; T. W. NULLER sold for self 92 Steers, Ohios and Illinois nice Cattle, from 7½ cwt., strong to 10 cwt., price from 11c.@13c. ₱ lb.; W. FITCH sold for S. DUNLAP 64 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8¾ cwt. T. GILLISS sold for self 100 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. G. BRIGHT sold for self 100 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, from 9½c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for ALEXANDER MANN 184 Steers, Illinois, 26 head from 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb., the balance from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight from 7¼ to 9¾ cwt. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold 91 Steers, Illinois, nice tidy Cattle, from 11c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight from 7¼ to 8½ cwt. VALENTINE & WILLIAMS sold for selves 51 State Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also 18 Steers, Illinois, medium Cattle, from 10¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. C. S. GLOVER sold 24 Steers Illinois medium Cattle from 10¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.; also, 3 pairs of rough fat Oxen at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt., on 55 lbs. to the cwt. net. HEALY & SCOTT sold for selves 97 Steers Illinois common Cattle from 9c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. W. THOMPSON had on sale 142 nice, smooth Ohios and Illinois Steers. Sold 20 head for $115 ₱ head; held the balance. G. AYRAULT sold for self 30 State Steers, from common to good, from 9¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt., and D. WAIXEL sold for self 68 Steers, Illinois rough Cattle, at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, 31 common Texan Steers, grazed in Kansas, for $73 ₱ head; 164 Texan Steers at 8¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.

At the Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, J. KIRBY sold 305 Canada and Ohio Lambs, weight 35,010 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 10 Lambs, weight 970 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 76 Canada Sheep, weight 8,970 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 92 State Sheep, weight 6,945 lbs., at $6 06 ₱ cwt. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 271 Sheep and Lambs, weight 31,750 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 121 Sheep and Lambs, weight 9,670 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 169 State Ewes, weight 16,240 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 158 State Lambs, weight 17,860 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 166 poor State Sheep, weight 11,200 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 27 Sheep, weight 3,200 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 33 Sheep, weight 2,670 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Dec. 11, 1871, 2,242 head of horned Cattle, 4 Cows, 2 Calves, Western stock; 146 head of horned Cattle, 20 Cows, 545 Veals, 336 Sheep, local stock.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Dec. 9, 1871, 4,113 head of horned Cattle, 17,495 Hogs, 7,503 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Dec. 11, 1871, 9,905 Sheep and Lambs, 58 Veals, 64 Cows, 35 head of horned Cattle. Fresh arrivals this forenoon, 1,746 Sheep and Lambs, 35 Cows.

The Evil of the Age—Trial of Mrs. Byrnes for Abortion.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday, Mrs. ANNE E. BYRNES, a woman advanced in years, and of an intelligent and educated manner, was indicted for manslaughter in causing the death of MARY RUSSELL by malpractice. The case for the prosecution was conducted by Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN, who denounced the crime of abortion as more pernicious in its influences than any crime which the law dealt with. It appeared upon the evidence that on the 27th of August last, Miss RUSSELL, accompanied by a Miss NELLIE RYAN, proceeded to the residence of the prisoner, at No. 126 Clinton-street, for the purpose of having an abortion performed upon her. Certain remedies were recommended to her by the accused, and a fortnight subsequently, as stated by Dr. BLIVEN, of No. 445 Grand-street, and Dr. JAMES, she died of excessive hemorrhage, superinduced by the medicines she had taken. The theory of the defense was that Mrs. BYRNES was a female physician of extensive practice; that she never stooped to the level of this crime, and in its support a number of witnesses testified to her invariable good character for a number of years. In rebuttal, evidence of Police officers was adduced to show that the house of the prisoner had the reputation of being a place where abortions were performed, and a woman was examined, who testified that Mrs. BYRNES proposed to perform a similar operation upon her. The case was closed on both sides, and on resuming Court, this morning, Mr. HOWE will proceed to speak for the defense.

Offenders Punished by Judge Ingraham.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM, a number of prisoners pleaded guilty to minor charges of crime, and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Among the number was THOMAS WILSON, colored, who was sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison for grand larceny; ALBERT MCGRUDER, grand larceny, one year and six months; WILLIAM KENNEDY, stealing a pocket-book containing $51 36 from GEO. FORRESTER, one year in State Prison; JOSEPH HALL, burglary in the first degree, State Prison for five years. The name of HENRY T. WILLIAMS was called, but the accused failed to answer the indictment against him. His silence was explained by the statement that he had died of small-pox while in prison.

The Kind of Bail Bonds Taken in Criminal Courts.

A motion came up in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, before Judge LARREMORE, to vacate a judgment for $5,000, entered on a forfeited bail-bond, against one HERMAN MANN. It appeared from the papers that some time ago one CHARLES MATTHEWS was arrested on a charge of crime, and that he was liberated on a bond for $5,000, purporting to have been executed by himself and HERMAN MANN, of this City. The prisoner forfeited his bond, and judgment was entered thereon against Mr. MANN, who is owner of some real estate in this City. The motion to vacate the judgment was made on the ground that the bond was forged. Mr. MANN himself positively swore that he never executed this or any criminal bond, for a number of years past, and several experts swore that the signature was not his. The judgment was vacated.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 11, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pks.	4	Resin, bbls.	544
Cotton, bales	7,981	Pork, pks.	83
Cotton-seed, bags	557	Beef, pks.	224
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	248	Cut-meats, pks.	794
Copper, bbls.	233	Grease, pks.	50
Dried Fruit, pks.	312	Lard, pks.	1,834
Eggs, bbls.	699	Stearine, pks.	38
Flour, bbls.	5,950	Butter, pks.	1,618
Wheat, bushels	7,560	Cheese, pks.	1,827
Corn, bushels	25,000	Tallow, pks.	224
Oats, bushels	23,600	Dressed Hogs, No.	330
Malt, bushels	150	Pea-nuts, bags	403
Barley, bushels	7,000	Pecans, pks.	235
Grass-seed, bushels	2,896	Rice, pks.	164
Flax-seed, bushels	25	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds.	76
Beans, bbls.	223	Skins, bales	33
Peas, bushels	867	Starch, boxes	525
Corn-meal, bbls.	168	Sumac, bags	630
Hemp, bales	10	Tea, half-chests	5,055
Hops, bales	34	Tobacco, hhds.	20
Hides, No.	2,959	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	2,151
Hides, bales	7	Whisky, bbls.	275
Leather, sides	6,141	Wool, bales	464
Moss, bales	34	Green Apples, bbls.	117
Molasses, (N. O.,) bbls.	1,696	Tow, bales	50
Spirits Turp., bbls.	9		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Eugenia*, for Cork and orders—32,093 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Beatrice*, for Cork and orders—22,615 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Sam Weller*, for Catania—10 hhds. Tobacco, 57 cases Tobacco, 4,560 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Ilva*, for Maracaibo—150 bbls. Flour, 200 pks. Paper and Books, 1½ bbls. Rice, 12 Popes' Heads and Brush Handles, 2 casks Lamp-fixtures, 2 bbls. Lamp-fixtures, 10 boxes Chairs, 20 cases Oysters, 1 box Cod-fish, 2½ bbls. Mackerel, 1 case Soda Crackers, 1¾ bbls. Beef, 2 cases Oysters and Lobsters, 1 Copper Sugar-pan, 1 case Lard, 1 case Hay-cutters and Coffee-mills, 2 cases Butter, 100 bags Flour, 14 bbls. Tar, 1 bbl. Linseed-oil, 5 bdls. Straw Paper, 6 boxes Specie, $46,000 American Gold; 7 pks. Rope, 1¾ bbls. Blocks, 1 Box-compass, 1 Iron Anchor, 1 Cable Chain, 2 kegs Paint, 1 case Linseed-oil, 1 case Churn, 1 case Cheese-press, 2 bales Duck, 1 keg Specie, $10,000 American Gold.

By the schooner *Eureka*, for Aux Cayes—300 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Pork, 5 bbls. Beef, 4 tcs. Hams, 100 tcs. Codfish, 100 bbls. Mackerel, 100 bbls. Alewives, 10 cases Lard, 2 cases Butter, 400 cases Herrings, 1,000 boxes Soap, 5 bbls. Onions, 5 bbls. Potatoes, 5 bbls. Apples, 2½ bbls. Beef, 2½ bbls. Tongues, 1¾ bbls. Pork, 1¾ bbls. Tongues, 100 boxes Candles, 20 boxes Sugar, 30 bags Rice, 50¾ bales Tobacco, 2 bbls. Linseed-oil, 3 cases Crackers, 20¾ boxes Raisins, 30 bdls. Chairs, 6 bdls. Rockers, 1 box Drugs, 1 box Nutmegs, 1 box Cassia, 20 boxes Cheese, 1 keg American Silver, 1 Iron Safe, 10 kegs White Lead, 2 cases Linseed-oil, 1 bbl. Lamp-black, 1 pkg. Gold Coin, 400 bdls. Shingles.

By the steamer *Weybosset*, for Havana—16 firkins Butter, 1,500 bbls. Potatoes, 500 bales Hay.

By the schooner *Aldana, Rakes* for Matanzas—6,030 Sugar-box Shooks, 102 empty Molasses Hogsheads.

By the bark *Ibis*, for Seville—131,520 Staves.

By the brig *Gypsey*, for St. Croix—240 pks. Corn-meal, 550 bbls. Flour, 10 bbls. Pork, 496 lbs. Ham, 10 bbls. Beef, 10 bbls. Potatoes, 5 bbls. Onions, 30 Drums Hake, 1,500 lbs. Lard, 2,088 lbs. Butter, 42 pks. Hoops, 26 boxes Biscuit, 4 Cast-iron Pipes, 94 boxes Starch, 315 boxes Candles, 22 Mules, 75 bushels Oats, 250 bushels Bran, 12 bales Hay.

And from Philadelphia, for Gibraltar, by the bark *Alice Campbell*—119,235 gallons Refined Petroleum.

And from Baltimore, during the week: For Havana, by the steamer *Liberty*—15 pks. Merchandise, 5,829 lbs. Hams, 20,000 Hoops....Bremen, by the North German bark *Industry*—268 bbls. Apples, 6.6 hhds. Tobacco, 80 bales Cotton, 500 bbls. Syrup....Halifax, N. S., by the British schooner *Sardonyx*—750 bbls. Flour....Cork, Ireland, by the Norwegian bark *Tenax Propositi*—22,500 bushels Wheat....Hull, England, by the Norwegian bark *Caspari*—21,739 bushels Corn....Dublin, Ireland, by the Russian brig *Ahto*—37,628 bushels Corn....Rio Janeiro, by the British brig *John Boyd*—2,230 bbls. Flour....Ponce, P. R., British brig *Italia*—4,000 lbs. Candles, 250 gallons Coal-oil, 25 boxes Biscuits, 41,000 Shingles, 600 Shooks and Hogsheads, 48 pks. Sundries, 200 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Bread, 50 bbls. Pork, 5,000 lbs. Lard, 1,250 lbs. Butter, 9,236 lbs. Hams, 585 lbs. Cheese....San Farando, Trinidad, brig *Elizabeth*—1,250 lbs. Lard, 29 bbls. Potatoes, 3,426 Shooks and Hogsheads, 11,000 feet Lumber, 1 case Blinds, 213 bbls. Flour, 30 bbls. Meal, 200 puncheons Oil-meal, 1,000 gallons Kerosene, 40 bbls. Peas, 100 bbls. Bread....Nassau, N. P., brig *Jennie Morton*—1,140 lbs. Candles, 4,060 lbs. Lard, 1,199 lbs. Hams, 991 lbs. Cheese, 75 reams Paper, 5,392 ft. Lumber, 30,000 Shingles, 80 Oars, 624 pks. Sundries, 747 bbls. Flour, 214 bbls. Hominy, 285 bbls. Meal, 69 bbls. Bread, 38 bbls. Pork, 16 bbls. Beef, 36 bbls. Potatoes, 47 gallons Kerosene, 1,260 bushels Corn, 2,471 lbs. Butter....Porto Plata, British schooner *St. Hubert*—2,500 lbs. Butter, 1,895 lbs. Cheese, 4,260 lbs. Lard, 100 boxes Fish, 26,000 Shingles, 50 half bbls. Sugar, 77,000 ft. Lumber, 125 bbls. Flour, 5 bbls. Pork, 20 bbls. Potatoes, 20 bbls. Onions, 20 bbls. Apples, 500 boxes Soap, 3,000 lbs. Candles.

COFFEE—Has been quoted essentially unchanged in price, but has been without activity pending the receipt of the Rio telegram. The offerings of desirable samples have been quite moderate.

COTTON—The market was active and excited today, with very free dealings reported for both prompt and forward delivery; the former at an advance of ⅛c., and the latter at an improvement of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb., closing firmly. There were two failures reported on short contracts. Sales have been made of 5,752 bales, for early delivery, including 2,917 bales to shippers, 1,810 bales to spinners, 125 bales to speculators, and 900 bales in transit. For forward delivery, 31,550 bales were sold, basis of Low Middling, including, on Saturday evening, for December, 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 200 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19¼c., 500 bales at 19¾c., 2,400 bales at 19 7-16c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19 7-16c.; December and January, 100 bales each, at 19⅜c., together; January, 400 bales at 19 9-16c., 300 bales at 19⅝c., 400 bales at 19½c., 200 bales at 19 9-16c., 2,100 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19 9-16c., 300 bales at 19⅝c.; February, 1,100 bales at 19¾c.; February and March, 100 bales each at 19¾c., together; March, 700 bales at 19⅞c.; April, 1,000 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 19 15-16c., 500 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 19 15-16c., 200 at 20c.; April and May, 100 bales each, at 20c., together; May, 600 bales at 20c., free on board, Charleston, 200 bales at 18¾c. And today, for December, 400 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19 9-16c., 1,300 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19 9-16c., 1,600 bales at 19⅝c., 300 bales at 19 9-16c., 1,200 bales at 19⅝c., 300 bales at 19¾c., 1,000 bales at 19 13-16c., 100 bales at 19¾c.; January, 400 bales at 19¾c., 200 bales at 19⅞c., 300 bales at 19 13-16c., 500 bales at 19¾c., 1,000 bales at 19 13-16c., 1,000 bales at 19⅞c., 400 bales at 19 13-16c., 700 bales at 19⅞c., 200 bales at 19 15-16c., 200 bales at 20c., 190 bales at 19 15-16c.; February, 300 bales at 19⅞c., 500 bales at 19⅞c., 300 bales at 19 15-16c., 1,100 bales at 19⅞c., 300 bales at 20c., 300 bales at 19 15-16c., 800 bales at 20c., 200 bales at 19 15-16c., 100 bales at 20c.; March, 100 bales at 19 15-16c., 800 bales at 20c., 200 bales at 20 1-16c., 100 bales at 20c., 300 bales at 20 1-16c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20⅛c.; April, 300 bales at 20c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20¼c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 100 bales at 20¼c., 100 bales at 20¼c.; May, 100 bales at 20⅜c., 300 bales at 20½c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales December for 100 bales March. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: December, 19.27c.; January, 19.43c.; February, 19.59c.; March, 19.75c.; April, 19.84c.; May, 19.90c. The receipts at this port today were 7,981 bales, including 1,630 bales from New-Orleans, 2,011 bales from Charleston, 1,983 bales from Norfolk, 418 bales from Savannah, 1,212 bales from Galveston, 727 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today, 22,652 bales, and thus far this week, were 34,750 bales, against 34,280 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,033,804 bales, against 1,267,120 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17	17⅛	17⅛	18
Good Ordinary	18⅞	19⅛	19¼	19⅜
Low Middling	19⅝	19⅞	20	20⅛
Middling	20	20¼	20⅜	21
Good Middling	20⅞	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very limited call for most kinds of State and Western Flour. Holders, however, have been comparatively firm in their views, and have not been urgent to realize on desirable grades. The trade demand for choice extras has been the main source of business. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,650 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 20; inferior to good Extra State at $6 50@$6 85; very good to fancy at $6 85@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$6 75; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$7, ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 25@$5 50
Sour Flour	4 75@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 20
Extra State	6 50@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 10
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 60@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 6 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 00@10 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at firm rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 bbls. at $6 25@$8 for ordinary to very good, and $8@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair request and firmer at $4 20@$5 30 ₱ bbl.; sales, 340 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet at $3 55@$4 for White and Yellow Western; $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 25@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light stock and held above the views of buyers, checking business. No important dealings were reported in any description, the sales having been confined to small lots at $1 62 for Amber State; $1 60@$1 61@$1 66 for Red and Amber Western, and $1 56 for No. 1 Spring. The nominal range on No. 2 Spring was from $1 50@$1 55 for ordinary Chicago to choice Milwaukee. Some holders of the latter were claiming $1 56@$1 57, but purchasers were indisposed to make bids. Total sales, 18,300 bushels....Corn has been moderately sought after. Old has been quoted steady, and new somewhat firmer. The offerings have been lighter. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 79c.@79½c. for Mixed Western afloat, 73½c. for do., in store; 77c.@79c. for new do.; 80c.@81¼c. for Yellow Western, from track and afloat; 83c. for White Western, and 83c.@86c. for White Southern. ....Rye has been dull and somewhat nominal. ....Barley neglected, prices essentially unchanged. Barley-malt quiet, but held firmly; small lots of Canada West were sold at $1 30@$1 40 ₱ bushel....Oats have been in less demand at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 83,000 bushels, at 56c. for Mixed Western afloat, 54c.@56c. for do. from cars, 54¼c.@54¾c. for do. in store, 52½c.@54¾c. for Black, 56c. for Mixed State, 56c.@58½c. for ordinary to choice White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat, ₱ bushel.

Stock of Grain in Store in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	—1871.—		
	Nov. 27. Bushels.	Dec. 4. Bushels.	Dec. 11. Bushels.
Wheat	3,497,883	4,074,257	4,167,884
Corn	1,352,142	1,316,450	1,391,034
Rye	453,428	504,550	536,968
Oats	2,672,505	2,902,155	3,015,107
Malt	139,098	138,816	103,822
Peas	7,439	12,078	12,078
Barley	226,664	247,598	

MOLASSES—There has been a light jobbing business reported, since our last, within our previous range. Sales 230 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 50c.@58c.; 30 hhds. St. Kitts at 28c., and 43 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c. ₱ gallon. No wholesale movements transpired. We quote nominally: New crop Porto Rico at from 28c.@38c.; Cuba, 18c.@22c. for old, and 20c.@35c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@32c., and New-Orleans, 30c.@45c. for old, and 40c.@58c. for new, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited supply and fair demand on the basis of $4 95 for full lots of strained; sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls.... Tar has been quiet at unchanged rates....There has been a more active movement in Spirits Turpentine, since our last, at rather firmer prices; sales 2,150 bbls., mostly late on Saturday, at 65c.@65½c. ₱ gallon. The demand was, in good part, for export. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 65c.@65½c. for merchantable; Crude nominal. Resin, $4 85@$10 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window-glass. Tar, $3 37½@$3 75; Pitch, $4 75@$5 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Has been generally held above the views of buyers, on limited offerings, thus preventing free movements, particularly for export....Refined has been quoted firm at about 24c. for prompt delivery here, but has been inactive; some 2,500 bbls. (old contracts) were reported as having been placed at 23¼c.; also 1,000 bbls. at 23¼c. ....At Philadelphia sales were reported of 3,000 bbls., early delivery, at 22c.....Refined Oil, in cases, quoted at 28¼c.@29c., on a tame market....Crude Oil, in bulk, quiet at 13¾c.@14c.; Shipping Crude at 17¼c.@17½c. ....Naphtha yet wholly nominal....The Creek reports are of a stronger though not active market, with the quotations up to $4 60@$4 65 on the Upper; and $4 75 on the Lower Road.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been less plenty and in rather more urgent demand, mostly for forward delivery, at former rates. Other kinds, quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 430 bbls., early delivery, at $13 60@$13 70 for Western Mess, $15@$15 50 for new City and Country Mess, $9 75@$10 25 for Prime to Extra Prime, $12 25 for new Extra Prime, $11 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a fair demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $15 for new, seller January, and $15, seller March; sales, 2,250 bbls.... Dressed Hogs continue in moderate request at 5⅞c.@6¼c. for City, and 5¾c.@6c. for Western, ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been in quite moderate demand at 9c.@10¼c. for Hams, 5¾c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, 7¼c.@8¼c. for Bellies, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 245 pks....Bacon has been comparatively dull since our last, but values have not varied materially. Sales include 150 boxes Long Clear at 7¼c.@7¾c., and 100 boxes Short Rib at 7¼c. ....Lard has been in good request and quoted somewhat stronger in price; sales have been reported of 1,650 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9c.@9¾c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¾c. for Western Steam, 9¾c. for Kettle-rendered; 9¼c.@9¾c. for City, 9c.@9¼c. for No. 1, and 9¾c.@10¼c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been fair at full figures, with sales reported of 1,750 tcs. Western Steam, including 500 tcs. seller December at 9¾c.; 500 tcs. seller January at 9¾c., and 750 tcs. February at 10c., ₱ lb. Beef has been selling moderately at former prices, ranging from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 190 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in request, in a jobbing way, at from $12@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 50 for India Mess; $22 50@$25 50 for fancy City do. ₱ tierce; sales, 120 tcs....Beef Hams have been in more confident demand, with sales reported of 575 bbls. at $23@$24 50 for new....Butter and Cheese continue very quiet, as a rule, yet prices show no important alterations.

SEEDS—Clover has been moderately sought after, and the more desirable samples have been quoted firmer in price; sales 1,300 bags at 11¼c.@12c. for Indiana, and 11¼c.@11¾c. for Ohio. Flax and Timothy quiet at old figures. Linseed dull, but held with confidence.

SUGARS—A moderate movement has been reported in Raw, mainly in refining stock, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales, 784 hhds. and 14,000 bags, including 268 hhds. refining Demerara on private terms; 306 hhds. good common refining Porto Rico at 8¾c.@9c.; 160 hhds. fair refining Cuba at 9¼c.; equal to 20 hhds. St. Croix at 9¼c.@9¾c.; 30 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 9¾c.@10¼c.; also, 14,000 bags superior Manila at 8¾c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 9¼c.; good do. at 9⅜c.; prime do. at 9¾c.; Refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8¾c.@9¾c.; Grocery Grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9¾c.@10c.; Manila, in bags, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand at 10¾c.@12¾c., as the extremes.

TALLOW—Has been in fairly active demand at firm prices; sales, 261,000 lbs. common to choice at 9c.@9¾c., mainly at 9¾c.@9¾c., for good to choice samples. Of Stearine, 67,000 lbs. were sold at 9¾c.@10c.

WHISKY—Has been quoted down to $1 ₱ gallon, with sales reported of only 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The business in the berth line has been again light today, and rates have been more or less nominal, though generally quoted about steady, with Grain, by both sail and steam, at 6¾d. for Corn and 7¼d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel. In the way of charters, there has been rather more animation, with the chief call for vessels for the Petroleum and Grain trades, and for general cargo, on the basis of about previous figures. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included 470 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by steam, and 7-32d. for compressed by sail; 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail, at 6¾d. ₱ bushel; 190 tierces Lard, and 640 boxes by steam, at 35s.; 1,500 boxes Cheese, in lots, by do., at 40s.; 800 tierces Lard, by sail, at 25s.; and 120 pks. Tallow, by steam, at 30s. ₱ ton. For London, by steam, 200 tierces Beef, 30 tons Leather, and 70 tons Clover-seed, on private terms; also, 1,000 bags Clover-seed at 40s. ₱ ton; also, the British steam-ship *Denmark*, for E. E. MORGAN'S SONS' line, and placed on the berth for general cargo; a German bark, 405 tons, (to arrive,) with Phosphates from Bull River, reported at 28s. ₱ ton; and a British ship, 683 tons, (now at Boston,) also with Phosphates, from do., on private terms. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom, a German bark, 330 tons, (to arrive,) with a full cargo of Resin from Wilmington on private terms. For Irish ports direct, a British bark, 354 tons, with 2,300 quarters grain, and a brig with about 1,600 quarters do., both from Baltimore, on private terms. For Antwerp, 100 boxes Bacon at 35s., and 120 hhds. Tallow at 35s. ₱ ton; also 10,000 bushels Rye, in bags, at 10d. ₱ bushel of 56 lbs. For the Continent, direct, a British brig, 334 tons, hence with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms; and a Norwegian bark, 434 tons, reported loading at Baltimore, on a foreign charter, particulars not given; also a British bark, 5,050 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) and a bark with 4,500 bbls. do., (a recharter,) on private terms. For Oporto, a Swedish bark, 292 tons, with equal to about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, 7s. ₱ bbl. For Rio Janeiro, a bark, 326 tons, (now at Boston,) with about 3,000 bbls. Flour, and back, with Coffee, &c., to Hampton Roads, at equal to $1 75, currency, ₱ bbl., for the round trip, port charges paid; also a German brig, 218 tons, with equal to about 2,000 bbls. Flour, from Baltimore, out, at 90c. ₱ bbl. For the Rio Grande, a German brig, 135 tons, with about 1,300 bbls. Flour, on private terms. For Bull River, a German bark, 405 tons, with Coal, from Troom, on private terms.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 11—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 91¾ for money and 91⅞@92 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 95⅛; 10-40s, 90¾.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅞; for the account, 92.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for money, and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅜; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 95⅞; 10-40s, 90¾.

The firmness of the market is not owing to the favorableness of the news, but to the fact that the Prince's death has been thoroughly discounted.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 11—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 97¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Dec. 11—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened strong; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Sales of Cotton at sea, nearly due from New-Orleans, have been made at 9¾d. for Middling; and on ship named at New-Orleans at 10d.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 20,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton on ship named at Savannah or Charleston have been made at 9¾d. for Middling, and at sea, nearly due for Savannah or Charleston, at 9¾d.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 7,000 bales for speculation and export. PROVISIONS—Lard, 45s. ₱ cwt.; Bacon, 35s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—TALLOW, 48s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

10,000 Copies, the First Edition, all Subscribed for on the Day of Publication. The Second Edition of 5,000 Copies will be ready in a few days.

AUNT JO'S SCRAP-BAG.

By LOUISA M. ALCOTT.

With illustrations. One handsome volume. Price only $1.

MISS ALCOTT'S RECENT NEW WORKS:

LITTLE WOMEN. 2 vols. 90th 1,000. Price $3.

AN OLD-FASHIONED GIRL. 48th 1,000. Price $1 50.

LITTLE MEN. 44th 1,000. Price $1 50.

Sold everywhere. Mailed post-paid by the publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
BOSTON.

MISS ROSETTI'S CHARMING NURSERY RHYMES.

SING-SONG.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ORIGINAL NEW NURSERY RHYMES. By CHRISTINA G. ROSETTI, with 120 pictures designed by Arthur Hughes, engraved by the Dalziels. One volume, beautifully bound in cloth, black and gilt lettered. Price $2.

This delightful and instructive book by one of the most gifted of singers, will receive a hearty welcome at this season.

Sold everywhere. Mailed post-paid by the publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
BOSTON.

ZELL'S DESCRIPTIVE HAND-ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Original in style of engraving, coloring, lettering and general appearance. An index to every map, and a general index to the whole atlas.

NO. 10 NOW READY.

Beautifully engraved and printed in colors; will be completed in twenty-five numbers, at 50 cents each during the year 1872. This will be the most artistic, the best, the most reliable and the most recent. No other Atlas in the country can approach it in beauty, finish and reliability. A sample number will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA, the best, latest and cheapest ever published; is the only COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIA written since the war, hence the only one giving any account of the late battles and those who fought them. Total cost, bound, to subscribers only, $32, a saving of over more than $100 over other similar works.

A 50-cent specimen number, containing forty pages, will be sent free for 10 cents. Agents and canvassers wanted. Sold only by subscription.

Address T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Philadelphia.
New York office, B. W. BOND, No. 5 Beekman-st.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

I. THE DIVINE TRAGEDY.

By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

Holiday Edition. 8vo. 320 pages. Handsomely bound. $3. Popular Edition, uniform with Cambridge Edition of Longfellow's Works. 16mo. $1 50.

"The Divine Tragedy" is the first part of a poem of which "The Golden Legend" and "The New-England Tragedies" form the second and third parts. It relates in dramatic form the leading events in the history of Christ, as recorded by the Evangelists. Its grave simplicity, reverent spirit and great poetic charms will commend it to the heartiest favor of all intelligent and thoughtful readers.

_ For sale by all book-sellers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, Special Agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s publications.

EVERY PERSON FORMING A library needs the Standard Work on English Literature. By common consent, this is Taine's, 2 vols., $10. The New-York *Evening Post* says: "No history of our own literature equally learned, honest and entertaining has ever been written by an Englishman." HOLT & WILLIAMS, No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF BOOKS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, IMPORTED BY

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Golden Verses from the New Testament. Illuminated. Levant morocco	$25 00
The Gentle Life. By J. HAIN FRISWELL. Crushed Levant morocco	7 50
Southgate's Many Thoughts on Many Things. 4to, half morocco	15 00
Wayside Posies. By ROBERT BUCHANAN. 4to, Levant morocco	20 00
Book of Golden Thoughts. 12mo, Levant morocco	[illegible]
Gilfillan's British Poets. 48 vols., 8vo, half calf extra	150 00
Milton. Baskerville edition. 2 vols. in 1. 8vo, Levant morocco	20 00
Burns' Poems and Songs. Illustrated. 4to, red Levant morocco	20 00
Tennyson's Poems. Illustrated. 8vo, Levant morocco	20 00
Milton's Poetical Works. Bogue's edition. 2 vols., 8vo, half morocco	15 00
Brialmont's Life of Wellington. 4 vols., 8vo, half calf	15 00
Douce's Dance of Death. Pickering's edition. 8vo, morocco	7 50
Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians and Lane's Modern Egyptians. Together 8 vols., 8vo, calf, extra	125 00
Milman's Horace. Original edition. Royal 8vo, tree calf	15 00
Scott's Poetical Works. Plates inserted. Original edition. 11 vols., 8vo, half morocco	75 00
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Pickering's edition. Half morocco	15 00
Billing's Baronial Antiquities of Scotland. 4 vols., folio, half morocco, proofs	100 00
Lane's Arabian Nights. Original edition. 3 vols., imperial 8vo, calf	50 00
Craik's Romance of the Peerage. 4 vols., 8vo, half calf	15 00
Edgworth's Novels and Tales. 10 vols., 12mo, half calf	30 00
Grote's Greece. Best edition. 12 vols., 8vo, tree calf extra	125 00
Chas. Lamb's Works. New and enlarged edition. 4 vols., 8vo, calf	20 00
Lockhart's Spanish Ballads. 4to, tree calf	22 50
Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands. 4to, morocco extra	20 00
Menzel's German Literature. 4 vols., 12mo, half calf	15 00
Ruskin's Modern Painters. 5 vols. in 4. Royal 8vo, morocco	115 00
Shakespeare. Edited by DYCE. 6 vols., 8vo, tree calf	50 00
Shakespeare. Edited by BELL. 6 vols., 12mo, morocco, in case	25 00
Shakespeare. Edited by KEIGHTLEY. 13 vols., 24mo, morocco, in case	30 00
A large number of other editions of Shakespeare in every style of binding.	
Russell's Memoirs of Thomas Moore. 8 vols., 8vo, half calf	32 00
Wornum's Epochs of Painting. 8vo, half morocco	12 00
Tennyson's Poems. 10 vols., 24mo, in case	15 00
Byron's Poetical Works. Murray's edition. 6 vols., 12mo, morocco, in case	16 50
Scott's Poetical Works. Bound in maple grown at Abbottsford. 8vo	12 00
Froissart and Monstrelet's Chronicles. 4 vols., 8vo, tree calf	45 00
National Gallery of Pictures. 4to, half morocco	25 00
Goldsmith's Works. 4 vols., 8vo, calf	24 00
Goldsmith's Poetical Works. Illustrated. Small 4to, tree calf	15 00
Anderson's Annals of the English Bible. 2 vols., 8vo, antique calf. Pickering's edition	20 00
Alison's History of Europe. 23 vols., 8vo, polished calf	175 00
Arnold's History of Rome. 3 vols., 8vo, half calf	15 00
Bon Gaultier's Ballads. Small 8vo, Levant morocco	10 00
Book of Gems. Illustrated. 3 vols., 8vo, morocco	45 00
Boswell's Johnson. 5 vols., 8vo, calf	35 00
Aytoun's Days of the Scottish Cavaliers. Small 4to, inlaid morocco	25 00
Adam's Sacred Allegories. Small 4to, Levant morocco	15 00
Hood's Poems. Illustrated by Birket Foster. Proofs, 4to, Levant morocco	25 00
Procter's Legends and Lyrics. Small 4to, morocco	20 00
English Sacred Poetry. Small 4to, Levant morocco	20 00
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Illustrated by Bennett. Small 4to, crushed Levant morocco	25 00
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Illustrated by Watson. 8vo, crushed Levant morocco	25 00
Rogers' Poems. Illustrated. 8vo, crushed Levant morocco	25 00
Ingoldsby Legends. Illustrated. Small 4to, Levant morocco	20 00
Roses and Holly. Illustrated. 8vo, Levant morocco	12 50
Gems of Literature. 8vo, morocco extra	12 50
Fairholt's Rambles of an Archaeologist. Royal 8vo, antique calf	12 50
Enoch Arden. Illustrated. 8vo, Levant morocco	15 00
Hayden's Index of Biography. 8vo, polished calf	10 00
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates. 8vo, antique calf	10 00
Waverley Novels. Abbottsford edition. 12 vols., royal 8vo, extra plates, full crimson morocco extra	225 00
Schnorr's Bible Pictures. 4to, Levant morocco extra	25 00
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome. Small 4to, Levant morocco	20 00
Knight's Half Hours with the Best Authors. 4 vols., 8vo, half calf	15 00
Hone's Every Day Book, &c. 4 vols., royal 8vo, half calf	20 00
Hogarth's Works. Choice, early copy, folio, half morocco	100 00
Hogarth's Works. 3 vols., 4to, half morocco	35 00
Cunningham's Cabinet Gallery of Pictures. 2 vols., 4to, half morocco	15 00
Cuvier's Animal Kingdom. Imperial 8vo, calf	35 00
Cowper's Poems. Bogue's Illustrated Edition. 2 vols., 8vo, half morocco	15 00
Crabbe's Poetical Works. 8 vols., 12mo, half calf	25 00
D'Aubigne's Works. 11 vols., 8vo, tree calf	75 00
Cunningham's Lives of Englishmen. 6 vols., 8vo, half morocco	24 00
Dickens' Works. New cheap edition. 6 vols., half calf	21 00
Life of Man. Illustrated. 4to, morocco extra	20 00
Fielding's Works. Best edition. 10 vols., 8vo, calf	40 00
Forster's Life of Goldsmith. Best edition. 8vo, half morocco	10 00
Gibbon's Rome. 8 vols., 8vo, calf extra	40 00
Hall's Book of Memories of Great Men, &c. 8vo, Levant morocco	20 00
Hall's Ireland. 500 beautiful illustrations. 3 vols., royal 8vo, half morocco	50 00
Lardner's Cabinet Encyclopedia. 132 vols., 12mo, half calf	132 00
Gil Blas. 2 vols., 8vo, half calf	12 00
Gil Blas. 4 vols., 12mo, half calf	15 00
Milman's Historical Works. 15 vols., tree calf	75 00
Museum of Natural History. 2 vols., 8vo, half morocco	15 00
Thackeray's Works. Library Edition. 22 vols., half calf	125 00
Knight's Land We Live In. 2 vols., imperial 8vo, half morocco	20 00
Keats' Poetical Works. Illustrated. Large paper. 4to, tree calf	15 00
Ken's Christian Year. 8vo, full morocco extra	15 00
Kugler's German and Flemish Schools of Painting. 12mo, tree calf	12 00
Milton's Works. Edited by TODD. 4 vols., 8vo, tree calf	25 00
Palliser's History of Lace. 8vo, morocco extra	15 00
Crabb Robinson's Diary. 3 vols., 8vo, half calf	10 00
Sabrinæ Corollo. 8vo, calf	10 00

Complete sets of Notes and Queries, Illustrated London News, London Punch, Art Journal, Fraser's Magazine, Bentley's Miscellany, Penny Magazine, Saturday Magazine, &c., &c., together with a magnificent collection of Standard and Illustrated English Literature, in fine bindings, of which a detailed and priced catalogue may be had on application.

READY AT THE BOOK-STORES NEXT WEEK.

Tennyson's New Poem,
THE LAST TOURNAMENT.
Illustrated by Hammatt Billings.

These designs are pronounced the finest Mr. B. has made. Price, $2 50.

J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

NOVELLO'S CHEAP MUSIC.

NOVELLO'S Glees, Part-Songs, &c.
NOVELLO'S Church Music.
NOVELLO'S Organ Music, (books.)
NOVELLO'S Piano Music, (books.)
NOVELLO'S Popular Songs.
NOVELLO'S Oratorios.
NOVELLO'S Operas.

Ask for NOVELLO'S editions.
Send for catalogue and lists to
NOVELLO, EWER & CO.,
No. 751 Broadway, New-York.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS.

A new collection of Carols for Christmas. By A. P. HOWARD. Price 30 cents. Sent post-paid. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 12, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK—Mr. Frank Mayo.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

AIMEE'S OPERA-HOUSE.—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS. (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Aimee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HAMLET—Mr. Edwin Booth.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Character by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

ST. MARK'S CHAPEL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mrs. Emma A. Abbott.

EAST SIDE HALL.—LECTURE by Gen. Kilpatrick.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH HALL.—FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

The New-York Times.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate. Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ The office of THE TIMES in WASHINGTON has been removed to No. 1,330 F-street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, where all persons having business with, or information for, the correspondent in charge are requested to forward communications.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The Organization of Swindling.

In our long struggle with the Tammany thieves, we have never denied them the credit of a certain ability. TWEED is gifted with unparalleled audacity and much native shrewdness. SWEENY has a cunning and scheming brain, which on a better field might have won him honorable fame. HALL is the weakest and vainest of the quartet. To SWEENY, we believe, more than any one, may be attributed a certain skillful organization of swindling, which has distinguished the course of these public plunderers from any ordinary or "vulgar thieves." To put in a bill for a hundred thousand dollars' worth of carpets, and then pocket fifty thousand, might be accomplished by any "vulgar thief" placed in an official position. And the same remark applies to a large proportion of the swindling operations of these men. But there were other features of their work which showed more genuine ability.

First, the division of the City into Departments, each under the head of one of the four conspirators, and each commanding, directly or indirectly, the disposition of enormous funds, was no ordinary scheme of plundering. Then the Two per Cent. act, by which the control of the expenditures of the City was practically taken from its citizens, and placed in the hands of these four men, and all excesses of outlay were hidden under unlimited issue of bonds. This certainly was a stroke of genius, and came from no "vulgar thief." Under it, that convenient Auditing Board, with its "ministerial head," signed away the millions which had been stolen. It is difficult now to remember that the Democratic newspapers, and large numbers of our best citizens—some of whom have since been on the Committees of Investigation—supported the act, on the delusive ground that it limited taxation to two per cent., and that the Ring were very worthy and much-abused public men.

Then came the Viaduct bill, whereby the Ring entered into business connection with our first gentlemen who had never recognized them socially, and through which, using these citizens as figure-heads, they would have handled an unlimited quantity of private and public moneys. Along with these various legislative acts should not be forgotten the bills creating savings banks, or compelling them to take City bonds, under which the Ring could always borrow money for their real estate speculations, or float the bonds which covered their stealings. All these measures constitute an organization of swindling such as has been rarely witnessed in any country.

There was wanting to it, however, one thing, the coping-stone, to make the structure complete—the full and absolute control of the Courts. Several of the Judges of the City were already notoriously the tools of the Ring, and had distinguished themselves by playing entirely into the hands of the great railroad corporation of the Tammany clique—the Erie Company. But these men, whose character and actions would disgrace any civilized State, felt the indignant invectives which were poured out in these and a few other columns against their iniquities. They were to a degree restrained from utterly prostituting their high office—not by considerations of morality or honor, for these were unknown to them—not by the memory of the dignity and purity which the whole Anglo-Saxon history has gathered around the august position of Judge, for they were brutally indifferent to the traditions or duties of their place—but being men, they could not but feel "the peltings of the pitiless storm" of public indignation of which a free Press is the channel. They knew that day by day their villainies were exposed in these columns. To shelter themselves from the storm, the Ring, under the undoubted advice of some of our Judges and of cunning and unprincipled lawyers, framed a skillful act, which would have closed the office of this journal and a few others, as the organs of an independent Press, and have sent its conductors to jail. This "Code of Legal Procedure" (as it was vaguely called) slipped through the Legislature, and nearly became law. It was framed and intended to turn the Courts over to the service of the Ring, and to gag the independent Press. Under it the whole community would have been delivered up to the tender mercies of two or three Judges, as during the last few years unhappy litigants have been to the mercies of the Judges' receivers. Whatever enormity TWEED or SWEENY desired to perpetrate, whatever gigantic swindle was to be carried out, there would have been Judges ready to aid and Courts to defend. It has always been understood that this precious bill was drawn up by Mayor HALL.

The last bulwark against the tide of corruption and public plunder and dishonesty would have been removed. That ancient seat of Justice, which in all ages of American and English history has been the emblem, amid private jobbery and corruption and national crimes, of an integrity and a purity which no stain of passion or lust of greed could soil, would have been cast down and trodden in the mud of vulgar strife of official swindlers and unprincipled demagogues. The Press would have been muzzled. Our readers will bear in mind that before Bar or people were aroused this journal raised the cry of alarm, and never ceased the agitation till the Bar Association was stirred to action, and public opinion compelled the Governor to veto the obnoxious act. They will also not forget that this paper had but few allies in that struggle; and that the *World* defended the law. With its defeat, however, began the downfall of the Ring. Another proof was afforded that the most formidable organization of corrupt politicians can be broken down by the people, if they will only take the trouble to exert themselves. This, after all, is the most important lesson taught by the defeat of the Ring, and we hope it will not soon be forgotten.

Mayor Hall's Case.

It seems that the Associated Press misrepresented CHAS. O'CONOR's remark about OAKEY HALL, in reporting his argument before Judge LEARNED at Albany last Saturday. What the counsel did say was that "he had found nothing in his investigations to indicate that Mayor HALL was a vulgar thief." Very well. Now will Mr. O'CONOR please explain what he means by a "vulgar" thief? In ordinary language, a vulgar thief is understood to mean a person who commits petit larceny—one who robs a hen-roost, for instance, or steals a loaf of bread. That Mayor HALL ever did either of these vulgar things, we agree with Mr. O'CONOR, is highly improbable. But is it any reason why a man should not be prosecuted that he does not belong to the class termed "vulgar thieves?" The law makes no distinction between petty or vulgar thieves and wholesale robbers, except that it inflicts, as it ought to do, the severest penalty upon the latter.

TWEED and CONNOLLY were not "vulgar" thieves; neither were GARVEY and INGERSOLL. Their thieving was done on a magnificent scale; but that has not saved them from legal prosecution. Why should it save HALL? There is the same evidence of HALL's criminality in the robberies committed on the City Treasury that exists against either of the others. He should be held to even greater responsibility than the others, because, as Mr. TILDEN said in his speech at the Cooper Institute, he was a lawyer, and understood full well that he was violating his duty, as well as the statute under which he was acting, when he proposed that the Board of Audit, of which he was Chairman, should pass these fraudulent claims without examination. "He knew," said Mr. TILDEN, "that it was a fraudulent violation of duty on the part of every member of that Board to audit, to pass those claims in that manner. I say fraudulent on the part of every man who did not act under his *mis*-advices. I think it possible that CONNOLLY may claim, that TWEED may claim, with justice, he had no other complicity in the transaction. I say then that, on that occasion, *the chief conspirator, the man who is responsible for the action of the Board, and the man whom the public ought to hold as morally accountable for the crime that followed afterward, is Mr. Mayor A. O. Hall.*"

The hearty applause that followed this language of Mr. TILDEN expressed the sentiments of nineteen-twentieths of the citizens of New-York; and the question now asked by every one is, "why is Mayor HALL not included in the prosecutions that have been commenced against the plunderers of the Treasury?" Why is the "chief conspirator" permitted to crack his stale jokes undisturbed in the clubs, while one of the men who acted under his "mis-advices" is incarcerated in prison in default of a million dollars bail? Did he not do his utmost to palliate and defend the robberies, after he could no longer deny that the money had been stolen? Would he have done this if he had been an innocent man? Did he not strain his official power to the utmost, and even threaten to use force to prevent ANDREW H. GREEN from being put in a position where he could examine the evidences of fraud, and put a stop to further robberies of the Treasury?

An evening paper tells us that "several of the leading Reformers, including those most active in the pending suits against TWEED and CONNOLLY, now have a full understanding with Mayor HALL. They for a long time wished him to resign; but now they have changed their minds, and, although he is willing to give them his resignation at any time, they are anxious to have him remain in office." If this statement is true, these "leading Reformers" owe it to the public to give some explanation of their sudden partiality for the "chief conspirator" of the gang of thieves whom they profess to be anxious to bring to justice. Mr. TILDEN may fairly lay claim to being a "leading reformer." Does he wish the public to understand that he is a party to this scheme for screening OAKEY HALL? There is a prevailing impression that if the Mayor were to resign his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen, THOMAS COMAN, who would succeed him under the charter, would have the power of filling all vacancies in the heads of Departments; and it is argued that a change from HALL to COMAN would be a change without improvement. But this is a mistake. The charter provides that in case of the death or resignation of the Mayor the power of making appointments shall vest, not in the acting Mayor, but in the Controller. Mr. GREEN would therefore be the real successor of Mayor HALL, and we apprehend no one would question that this would not be an improvement. Any man, indeed, who is not a convicted thief, would be preferable to the present incumbent of the Mayor's chair. HALL has forfeited his right to the Mayoralty of the City—first, by his undeniable complicity in the plot to defraud his constituents, or, as Mr. TILDEN expressed it by his acting as the "chief conspirator" in, a scheme to rob the City Treasury; and second, his persistent efforts to deceive the people, and to excuse and to palliate the robberies after they had been brought to light. If, as the report says, he is ready to vacate the office which he has so grossly abused and dishonored, we cannot understand why any one who claims to be a Reformer, or to represent the people, should throw any obstacle in his way. We are sure that the public are just as ready to dispense with his services as though he were—what Mr. O'CONOR says he is not—a "vulgar thief."

Judicial Corruption.

It is impossible to conceive of a deeper injury inflicted upon any community than that imposed on the United States by the corruption of the New-York Judiciary. Mr. WM. E. DODGE tells us in a letter, published elsewhere, that the loss brought about by the Erie scandal alone, in the single matter of railway securities, amounts, in his opinion, to millions of dollars. Mr. DODGE's judgment would be accepted anywhere as that of a man fully competent to speak on the subject. There is no doubt that he does not exaggerate in the least. His view is sustained by the warnings that have been repeatedly made to the citizens of the United States on the same subject, and in the kindest spirit, by the London *Economist*, a thoroughly well-informed authority. It is of no use to say that the Judiciary of the United States, and of other States than New-York, is pure and efficient, or that only a small portion of the Courts of this State—only a portion, in fact, of the Courts of this City—are tainted. The fact remains that the property of foreign stockholders in the Erie Road has been stolen bodily by means of the New-York Courts, and that the men who have stolen it flaunt their ill-gotten wealth before the public eyes in notorious licentiousness and debauchery. The other Courts of the City and of the State, the Courts of other States, and, so far, the Courts of the United States, have not afforded any remedy to the plundered stockholders. Is it strange that intelligent foreigners everywhere should say, as Mr. DODGE reports them as saying, that our laws do not protect stockholders?

It must be remembered that the great enterprises of this country, worked by associate capital, and up to this time absolutely requiring associate capital, depend upon foreign subscriptions for by far the greater part of their support. The United States are not producing capital nearly to the amount demanded by their legitimate employments for it. Our people are, as compared with those of Europe, essentially a borrowing people. Not borrowing because they cannot support themselves without, but borrowing because they can make higher profits all the while on borrowed money than can be made upon the same money abroad. When, therefore, foreigners become convinced that their rights in money invested in the United States are not secured by law, a heavy blow is struck at a main dependence of our commerce and industry.

But, after all, Mr. DODGE only states a very small part of the consequences flowing from the debauched condition of a portion of the New-York Courts. It is not property alone that is unprotected. It is every right which Courts were established to protect—it is the right of personal security and personal liberty, and the political rights of our citizens as well, that have been impaired by the unjust Judges. We need hardly point to specific instances to prove this. Previous to the uprising of November last, what was the personal safety of any man worth who undertook, for instance, to challenge an illegal voter at a poll where the Tammany gang held possession, or to insist on his own right to vote when a repeater had already used his name? What security had the community at large in its general liberties, when known repeaters were sent to the State Senate to vote for such measures as the Code amendments, placing the liberty of the Press and freedom of speech under the thumb of such men as BARNARD and CARDOZO? Does any one suppose that without connivance by the Courts, TWEED and CONNOLLY and HALL could have perpetrated their robberies? If any one is innocent enough to entertain such an idea, let him imagine the charge an honest Judge would have given to a Grand Jury on the opening of the August term, for instance, after our publication of the proofs of the Ring's thievery. What are any rights worth that depend for their assertion on the integrity of Courts and officials who even now refuse to assist in bringing TWEED, HALL, CONNOLLY, and SWEENY to justice?

Happily, we of this State and City know that the wrong is not irremediable, and that we can drive the money-changers from the temple of justice. But the only way in which we can convince people in other lands, whose money we seek to borrow, that this can be done, is to do it. Let the Legislature remember this.

The Executions at Versailles.

The recent political executions at Versailles were attended by circumstances of melancholy interest. On the 28th of November, ROSSEL, FERRE and BOURGEOIS were shot on the Plain of Satory. Up to the last moment Mme. ROSSEL was struggling and pleading in vain efforts to save her husband's life. On the night before the execution, the correspondent of the London *Times* saw the poor woman frantically rushing about, imploring, since pardon was impossible, for a reprieve. President THIERS was, as we have seen, inexorable, although the logic by which the conclusion was reached that the death of ROSSEL was a military necessity is open to serious question. The heroic bearing of the man between the time of receiving his sentence and meeting his doom is the theme of general admiration, and has certainly added to the odium incurred by the French Government by the whole business. It is said that ROSSEL never hoped to escape, and was fully resigned to die. Indeed, he feared military degradation more than death. He wrote to M. THIERS, saying that if a commutation of his sentence were contemplated, such as would involve degradation, he would prefer to be shot. In this respect, at least, his wishes were respected.

It is known that ROSSEL spent the last weeks of his life in the composition of a military history. The writer above named looked into his cell, after ROSSEL had quitted it forever, and saw the books last used by him while at his work. Among them were *Charles XII.* and *The Thirty Years' War*. There were copies of DE NOAILLES and of RICHELIEU, and there was also a copy of TENNYSON in English. In addition there were many charts and maps. The intention of ROSSEL was to sketch a comparison between the armies of the time of VILLARS and those of the present day, and the result, although unfinished, will be published, we presume, for the benefit of the wife of the unfortunate author and his two orphaned girls. ROSSEL's fate was announced to him at 5 in the morning, and he was shot at 7. When told of what was to come he smiled quietly, and said "*Eh bien! à quelle heure?*" and then requested to be left alone. FERRE also heard the news with equanimity, and, in truth, the poor wretch had not much to live for. With a father on the galleys at Rochelle, a brother mad and under sentence of the law, and a sister only temporarily released from arrest to close the eyes of their mother who died of "insanity and despair," the world must have seemed to FERRE a gloomy place indeed. He showed no fear, then, of the future. He, however, behaved theatrically, and had "the air of a man who is doing everything for effect." The third prisoner, BOURGEOIS, the sergeant, "assumed an attitude of defiance and indifference which produced a painful impression." Both these men smoked all the way from the prison to Satory, the drive occupying about half an hour. ROSSEL was throughout simple and quiet in his demeanor, and during the last moments was "still calm, and the expression of his face one of perfect peace. His attitude was exactly that which a brave man's, under such circumstances, should have been." Three thousand troops were arranged two deep on three sides of a large square, the fourth side being a high mound that forms the artillery butts, and in front of the latter, thirty yards apart, were three white stakes. At the same distance from each of these again, were the firing parties, each of twelve men. ROSSEL walked up to one of these with his pastor and advocate, and followed by a single *gendarme*. Here he "quietly drew off his overcoat, put his back to the stake, drew himself up to his full height as a bandage was tied over his eyes and remained motionless."

When all three of the convicts were at their stakes and duly prepared, the firing parties advanced to within ten paces. FERRE refused to have his eyes bandaged, and looked boldly straight down the muzzles of the rifles presented at him. Neither he nor BOURGEOIS showed the least tremor. "It was impossible for men to face death with more heroism than ROSSEL, or with greater effrontery and indifference than the others." The three volleys rang out simultaneously. ROSSEL was shot by a detachment of engineers of his own corps. He died instantly. "There was not the lapse of a second between the moment he was standing a strong, living man, and that in which his corpse was lying on the ground without a quiver." FERRE did not fall at the first fire. He stood upright for some seconds after the first rank fired. Then the second rank fired and "his knees slowly bent and he sank gently to the ground." But even then he was not dead, and had to receive the *coup de grâce* pronounced by the surgeon to be necessary. The same terrible mercy had to be shown to BOURGEOIS, and then the tragedy was over. ROSSEL died a Christian and BOURGEOIS at least went through the form of confession before his death. FERRE died, as he had lived, a Materialist, and, that there might be no doubt on the point, he wrote a letter to his sister on the fatal morning in which his convictions are deliberately affirmed. He also wrote a singular note to the Minister of War in these words: "M. LE MINISTRE: Now that I am dead, there is no longer any reason to keep my old father on the galleys any more than there is for my brother, who is out of his mind. I therefore beg you to return them to my sister, who alone can take care of them. I salute you. TH. FERRE."

We have seen lately how much France needs soldiers—how much she needs men cast in the real heroic mold. It makes the heart sick to hear of a Frenchman so splendidly filling this description as ROSSEL being shot down like a dog, and shoveled, in the name of the Republic, into a felon's grave. Few things have happened since the fall of the Empire that so vividly recall the mournful apostrophe to liberty uttered by Mme. DE STAEL. It is a sad thing for freedom and its advocates when atrocities like this are perpetrated in its behalf, and when the rights of the people are vindicated, on the tyrant's plea of necessity, by legalized assassination.

The Woolsey Fund of Yale College.

At the last meeting of the Alumni of Yale College, it is well known, a movement was begun to raise a fund for the College of half a million of dollars. This fund, which is to be placed at the disposal of the corporation of the College, is called the Woolsey Fund, as a testimony of their grateful appreciation of their long time and honored President, by the Alumni, who determined to raise the amount from their own numbers.

Yale College has never been rich. Its funds have been carefully managed, and very economically used. To keep the College in the front rank, such an addition as the Woolsey Fund is absolutely needed; and it was the feeling among the Alumni that without such help their Alma Mater would struggle in vain to keep up with the demands of the age, and to maintain its ancient renown.

It has been determined to make the subscriptions by classes, which is likely to create a rivalry among the Alumni of different years. The appeal to the graduates which we have seen says:

> "Yale College is expanding in every direction. It is based upon a broad, solidly-constructed, and well-tried foundation. Material means, to be judiciously applied, alone are wanting at this time to develop a complete university of the most comprehensive character—which, by supplying every educational need, shall become the favorite resort of students of every degree of advancement from every part of the Union. In all things it is moving onward with the times, carefully and cautiously, not rashly. It never before had so many students in the aggregate of all departments, never so large a senior class, never so large an academic department, and never so large a philosophical department, as at present. The increasing need for the enlargement of educational facilities is shown by the fact that there are now forty post-graduates at New-Haven outside the professional schools, not engaged in mere desultory reading, but doing hard work, with daily attendance upon lectures and recitations. Every movement in the way of expansion involves new expenditures. In spite of liberal donations, Yale is far less well-endowed than several of her sister colleges. She probably does more good work, in proportion to her means, than any similar institution in the country.
>
> The administration of the funds of Yale has always been marked by singular prudence and wisdom. The contemplated change in the government affords an additional guarantee that this record of the past will not be belied in the future. The income of the fund will be judiciously applied, in such ways as may best conduce to the result that we all have in view, the placing of the dear old College, indisputably, at the head of the educational institutions of the country; furnishing her with every obtainable appliance of instruction for the higher education, and thereby enabling her, after nearly two centuries of useful and glorious existence, to go on with renewed and ever-increasing vigor, doing still better service than in the past in training the generations of American youth. Increased compensation for instructors, additional professorships and lectureships, fellowships, scholarships and prizes, books, apparatus, instruments and collections, enlarged accommodations for students—all these are needed."

An enterprise like this, in which the Alumni of a college propose, from among themselves, to raise a fund for its better support, may be considered to a certain extent a private and family affair, with which the outside world has no business. But the better endowment of one of our greatest, ablest and oldest institutions of learning is a matter of general and public concern, and one which the Press may rightly take part in urging to a successful end. The plan wisely adopted of obtaining subscriptions by classes has already produced, we hear, a generous rivalry, by which the success of the enterprise must be greatly helped. We learn that there is a specially active competition between the younger classes, whose ranks were largely filled from the *jeunesse dorée* of this City. It will interest those of our readers who are graduates of Yale, to hear that the class of 1860 has at present the prospect of taking the lead. Looking over its roll, where one meets the names of ENO, DODGE, HAIGHT, YOUNG, PHELPS, HAWLEY, EGGLESTON, and others, the wealthiest of our city families, it seems not unlikely that the class will make its mark by giving the largest amount to the Woolsey Fund.

Passages in the Life of a Philanthropist.

Is it possible that we have wronged that Christian philanthropist, that tearful and venerable embodiment of all the public and private virtues, NATHANIEL SANDS? If we have, we shall repent at every pore. Here comes a report to our ears that the self-sacrificing SANDS did not, after all, get the seventy-five thousand dollars, which an evil-thinking generation accused him of taking. If this sad report should prove true, we should, of course, have to take back what we said a few days ago, about his ingratitude in not making haste to bail out poor CONNOLLY, or at least seventy-five thousand dollars worth of him. If SANDS did not get that seventy-five thousand dollars, how could he use it to rescue CONNOLLY? If he only got thirty-seven thousand five hundred how could he be expected to bail out seventy-five thousand dollars worth of CONNOLLY? Let us be just.

And as a matter of justice to SANDS, in order that the public may no longer blame him for not rushing up, in breathless haste, at dawn of day, to help his friend and relative and benefactor out of "quod," we repeat here a report which has come to our ears—but for the accuracy of which we cannot at this moment vouch, though we have reason to believe it to be true. It seems, according to this report, that when SANDS got that $75,000 he—not unnaturally—deposited it with a banker down town. In this his conduct was reasonable and unexceptionable. Not even the most indignant critic of SANDS could expect him to go about town with $75,000 bulging out his trowser's pockets. In depositing his plunder, therefore, SANDS acted like the shrewd man of business he boasts himself to be.

But, as the circus manager said to his expectant audience, "Ladies and gentlemen, the next performance will be something else." About this time—if report speaks truly, and if the investigators of this curious passage in the life of a philanthropist have not been misled—a piece of land was bought on the upper part of this island, and by a curious coincidence, it was bought in common by SANDS and CONNOLLY, or perhaps by CONNOLLY and SANDS. Singularly enough, the price paid for this piece of land by SANDS and CONNOLLY was just seventy-five thousand dollars, and what will strike the imaginative reader as still more curious, investigation—so report says—disclosed the fact that a check of SANDS upon the same banker with whom he had deposited his plunder was given in payment for this land bought by SANDS and CONNOLLY.

It would appear from this—to the carnal apprehension—that poor SANDS after all sold himself cheaper than his friends supposed. If his seventy-five thousand dollars—we mean the seventy-five thousand dollars which he "conveyed"—paid for land of which CONNOLLY owns one-half, then SANDS got only thirty-seven thousand five hundred. Of course such a division of spoils could not be pleasant, and it would account for the seeming ingratitude with which SANDS left CONNOLLY in the lurch, and remained faithful to TWEED and HALL.

Those who imagine that the path of a Christian philanthropist must necessarily be smooth and littered with roses, may see by this how easy it is to be mistaken. Even the good SANDS has had his secret troubles; even this patriot and sage has passed sleepless nights, thinking, like *Dogberry*, of his losses, and moaning, perhaps, over the greed of a benefactor, or the avarice of a relation. Let us do justice to SANDS. It is not in human nature to make two bites of a cherry, or two piles of $75,000, and not feel just a little sore.

MINOR TOPICS.

The most trustworthy news we have yet received relative to the illness of the Prince of WALES comes from the columns of the London *Times*. From this it appears that the Prince contracted the disease at Lord LONDESBOROUGH's house, near Scarborough, Yorkshire. Several guests, who visited the house at the same time, were attacked by the fever—among them the Earl of CHESTERFIELD, since dead. It also appears that the Prince has been delirious throughout his illness, except on two occasions, on one of which he asked if his mother knew of his sickness, and on the other he recalled the date of his wife's birthday. The way in which his strength is holding out is extraordinary.

Senator TRUMBULL's attack on the present system of removing all subordinates in public Departments on every change of Administration, deserves special attention. It is time, as he truly says, to inquire into all charges of corruption against particular Departments—only let it be a fair inquiry, conducted with a view to the public interests. The President has repeatedly expressed himself in favor of reform in this direction, and therefore no "point" can be made against him by his opponents. Mr. TRUMBULL's statements apply quite as much to Senators and Representatives, who too often recommend men for offices not with a view to their fitness, but to their own personal interests. Mr. TRUMBULL seems to be fully alive to this fact. The present discussion will serve, we hope, to bring the whole subject under the careful consideration of Congress.

The inconvenience caused to the public by the constant passage of trains along the line of the Fourth-avenue, received a pretty thorough discussion before a committee of the Common Council, yesterday. The engineer stated that the Railroad Company are quite willing to make such alterations in their line as would insure the safety of the public. "There was no disinclination to meet the just requirements of the citizens." Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT gave the same pledge. Mr. VANDERBILT some weeks ago gave us a similar assurance, and we have every reason to believe in his sincerity. He certainly has caused a considerable abatement in the nuisance of whistling and blowing off steam after midnight, from which the inhabitants of the Nineteenth Ward greatly suffered formerly. Under these circumstances, the Company is entitled to considerate treatment, and the City authorities are bound to do everything in their power to assist the managers to make the necessary alterations. There must be no "bleeding" of the Company to fill the pockets of local politicians.

To add to the curiosities of the Tichborne case, it now appears that it is being conducted by the lawyers on either side without fee. This unusual feature was developed on the fifty-fourth day of the trial, when, to compose some irrelevant wrangling of counsel, the Chief-Justice quoted the old rhyme:

> "Lawyers have more sober sense
> Than argue at their own expense."

Whereupon Mr. Sergeant BALLANTYNE made the startling declaration that the funds on his side were all gone, but that counsel, having undertaken the case, felt that they ought not to abandon it because money could not be found to carry it on. So much magnanimity at once from so unexpected a quarter charmed the audience into loud applause, but the Chief-Justice, we are told, "looked astonished." Mere looks must have been inadequate to express his feelings when the Attorney-General in turn arose and claimed credit for equal disinterestedness. This generous rivalry certainly presents a very touching spectacle. But if, as an English contemporary pertinently asks, the property for which the contestants are fighting is already eaten up, what is the object of continuing the struggle, apparently doomed to be interminable? It may gratify a reasonable curiosity to know that TICHBORNE is ORTON or that ORTON is TICHBORNE, or that neither is anybody, but that ambiguous personage seems unlikely to be materially benefited by any issue of the case.

The Catholic clergy are again examining LOUISE LATEAU, the alleged "stigmata," who, according to them, is bleeding away at a great rate. One Father UBALD says that LOUISE loses from five to ten ounces of blood every Friday, and that he has himself stood by her side and seen a "big bundle of clothes soaked in blood," from her simply wiping her hands on them during the night. Moreover, the reverend father affirms that LOUISE has taken no food whatever during the last six months. In spite of this and her persistent sanguinary effusions "she has a ruddy face and enjoys excellent health." We must agree with the Catholic Press that, granting the truth of the accounts, this is a most astonishing affair; but we sadly fear that if the proposal of a London paper to subject Father UBALD and the young woman to cross-examination by Mr. HAWKINS, Q. C. in the Tichborne case, could be carried into effect, the Latean miracle might seem less surprising. This, however, is of the order of practical tests that are very seldom applied.

Perhaps some of our up-town florists know things to surpass the experience of a young gentleman who has lately become bankrupt in London, but, to our minds, it seems quite unique. Among the claims against the estate duly brought before the Register, is one for cut flowers supplied to the bankrupt during six months. The amount is a little over the equivalent of two thousand dollars, and the bill includes such items as three dollars for a single moss rose, and sixty dollars for a bunch of early lilies of the valley. This is doing very well for a youth of twenty-two, and perhaps is a better way of making the money fly than to squander it in dissipations of a grosser sort. It is quite certain, at all events, that ladies will think so, and as their good opinion is evidently of value to the young insolvent, he should find in that fact some consolation.

The Mobile *Register* is a very popular Southern paper, which thinks it is high time to cry, "The South to the Front," and to abandon the *World's* idea of keeping our late enemies in the back ground. The *Register* says:

> "This policy was a bad one, simply because it was a cowardly one. If the Northern Democrats had boldly stood up and demanded that, the war being over, we were their peers before the Government and the peers of the most insolent Radical in the land, the Democratic Party would have been stronger today than it is."

Now that the candid and earnest Republicans have left to them no ground for independent action, it seems probable that the Democrats will swing back into the old stupid partisan attitude, and stand and take the "punishment" which awaits them next year.

A new catch phrase has sprung out of the Tichborne case. "Would it surprise you to learn" had immense vogue because of its continual repetition by the Attorney-General; but "Did it not strike you as odd," now becoming famous from the reiteration of Mr. HAWKINS, promises to be more popular still. It is sagely pointed out that very few things seem to strike the witnesses in this strange trial as "odd," and that the new question is better adapted for use as the refrain of a comic song than the old one. Most of these current interrogatories are satisfactorily answered in time. The gentry of Tammany will own that even "What are you going to do about it" is in a fair way to be thus responded to. It is in the nature of things that question and answer should go together like hooks and eyes, and the moral catechism of the world is sure, in the long run, to be symmetrically adjusted.

American Affairs Abroad.

STEAMER "DELTA,"
MEDITERRANEAN SEA, Nov. 10, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the last few months, while I have been traveling in Great Britain and on the Continent, I have often wished that my fellow-citizens at home could know the deep interest manifested by intelligent foreigners in the events transpiring in our own country, and particularly in the City of New-York. I have been surprised to find that TWEED, HALL, SWEENY and CONNOLLY are almost as notorious here as in America. Everywhere the question is asked, "How could such things exist so long without correction? Is it possible that wholesale plunder like this can be carried on, and there be no power to prevent it? Have you no laws, no Courts, or are these men above law? If so, what are we to think of your republican institutions? Such things could not occur in our countries."

The truth is our system of Government, which had heretofore attracted the attention, and in so large a degree secured the admiration of the world, is now on trial under new and peculiar circumstances, and if these men escape justice, and continue to flaunt their ill-gotten plunder in the faces of our citizens, the American form of popular Government will lose much of its power in other lands.

Wherever you meet the prominent men of Europe, they almost invariably ask, "Can the extracts we see from the NEW-YORK TIMES be true?" Our Ministers and Consuls are anxious to know what we intend to do with these men. They have not hesitated to reply to constant inquiries: "These official plunderers will be convicted and punished." If this should fail to be the case, our reputation will suffer a shock from which it cannot soon recover.

It is impossible for our countrymen at home to appreciate the evil which has resulted from the Erie scandal. It is in the mouth of every banker and investor interested in American securities. I have no doubt the loss from this cause alone in negotiating our railroad securities abroad, has amounted to many millions of dollars. You can hardly introduce the subject of American railways without being told that our laws fail to protect foreign stockholders.

As I think of home, and what may be passing there, I long to reach a point where I can get my NEW-YORK TIMES. The thought forces itself upon me—what if TWEED should be returned again to the Senate, and the law be ineffectual to reach him and his associates in crime? What will property in New-York be worth if the efforts to bring them to justice fail? How can we hold up our heads before the world? I am not willing, however, to believe that our citizens can now prove false to the vast interests involved; but that, laying aside national and even State politics, they will unite in prompt and decisive action, and show to the world they have the determination and the power to reclaim the City from the hands of those who have only used its places of trust to enrich themselves. It is gratifying to feel that your course in persistently bringing to light these stupendous frauds is now being appreciated, not only at home, but by Americans the world over.

Very truly yours,
W. E. DODGE.

That Mississippi Organization to Send Dangerous Negroes into the North.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, Dec. 5.

We had almost overlooked a double-leaded sensational communication which appeared in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* some weeks ago, purporting to have been sent from "Jackson, Mississippi," stating that an organization had been formed in the State with the object of procuring the removal beyond its limits of dangerous, incendiary negroes. The whole thing is manufactured. It has not the shadow of truth to rest upon. There is no organization, or the semblance of one, in this State, to effect the removal of any class of negroes. Nobody thinks they are incendiary or dangerous, except when led or prompted by the carpet-bag adventurers, who inflame their passions and impose on their credulity for selfish and partisan ends. This evil can be best corrected by an organization to turn these adventurers out of office; cut off their rations, and they will either leave the State, starve or find lodgings in the poor-house or penitentiary.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 11.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, asked to be relieved from the position of Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and no objection being made, he was so relieved.

PETITIONS AND OTHER MATTERS.

Mr. SUMNER presented five petitions for the repeal of the duty on salt. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Also, a petition of colored citizens of Rhode Island for the passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. Several other Senators presented petitions for the repeal of the duty on salt, which were referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. FENTON, of New-York, and others, presented many petitions against the manufacture of stamped envelopes by the Government. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

Mr. FENTON presented also a petition from 500 members of the Anti-Income-Tax Association of New-York, and others, among whom he recognized many of the prominent business men and merchants of New-York, asking the repeal of the law, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1872. The petition, he said, was properly authenticated by the Secretary of the Association.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, presented a joint resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the third Monday in May, 1872. Laid over.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, presented a joint resolution legalizing the issue of food, blankets, &c., by the Secretary of War to the Chicago sufferers. Tabled.

AMNESTY.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, from the Committee on Disabilities, reported the House General Amnesty bill, and recommended its passage.

AN INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to reduce internal taxes, and to abolish the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The following is the text of the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That all internal taxes and duties, except from the sale and use of stamps, shall be abolished on and after the 1st day of July next, and the stamp duty on spirits shall be increased to eighty cents a gallon on and after that date. It provides that no income tax shall be assessed on and after the 1st day of January, 1872, but assessments made before such date shall be collected.

SEC. 2. That the office of Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Solicitor, Collector and Deputy Collector, Assessor and Assistant Assessor, Supervisor and Detective, Head of Division, clerks and employes, under the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall cease on and after the 1st day of September next, and instead thereof there shall be one Collector of each State and Territory appointed and qualified according to the existing law, who shall administer such law in the sale of stamps and collection of revenue therefrom, and all powers and duties now belonging to Collectors or other officers in enforcement of such law are devolved upon such Collector.

SEC. 3. That all officers and employes now acting under the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall, on and after the 1st day of September next, act under the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. That all suits now pending or arising on and after the 1st day of September next, shall be in charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, who, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall do in the premises all now devolved by law on the officers of internal revenue.

SEC. 5. That on and after the 1st day of September next the Secretary of the Treasury shall have all the power belonging to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, so far as necessary to enforce the collection of taxes, and generally to administer the laws of internal revenue as the Commissioner might have done.

SEC. 6. That on and after the 1st day of September next the Secretary of the Treasury may transfer from the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, such clerks and other persons as he may deem necessary to the proper performance of the duties devolved on him, and he may assign any of the duties of the Commissioner to the heads of any of the Treasury Bureaus.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury may employ the secret service division of the Treasury Department in bringing to justice all who violate the provisions of the Internal Revenue laws.

SEC. 8. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are repealed.

Mr. SUMNER asked to have it referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, expressed a doubt as to the power of the Senate to originate a bill of this character—a bill for the purpose of raising revenue.

Mr. SUMNER said he was not anxious to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Senate at the expense of the House, but claimed that the Senate had always had power to originate measures of this character. This was not a bill to raise revenue, but a bill to reduce taxes, and surely the Senate could originate such a bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bill raised the taxes on spirits from fifty cents to eighty cents.

Mr. SUMNER replied that the increase was only apparent, not real; it was merely a bringing together of the existing taxes on spirits.

After further discussion the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio—Making the salaries of the Register and the Second Controller of the Treasury the same as the salary now paid to the First Controller.

By Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire—Relating to the Reform School of the District of Columbia; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell that portion of the Government Farm now in possession of the Trustees of the Reform School, and to purchase another site, to be selected by him and said trustees, upon which a reform school building shall be erected, and appropriating $100,000 for said purchase and building. The bill also minutely regulates commitments to said school, and its organization and management.

By Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania—Relating to witnesses and to proceedings before Congressional Committees. The bill empowers the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, and the Chairman of any Committee of either House to administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses in any case under their examination; makes a refusal to answer any pertinent question or to produce papers upon any matter under inquiry a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $100 to $1,000 and imprisonment from one month to twelve months; provides that no witness shall be privileged to refuse to testify or produce a paper, on the ground that he would thereby criminate himself; providing, further, that no testimony given by any witness before either House, or a Congressional Committee, should be used as evidence in any criminal proceeding against such witness in a court of justice, except in a prosecution for perjury committed in giving such testimony; makes the giving of false testimony before a committee punishable as for perjury by the United States Courts of the District of Columbia, and provides for bringing contumacious witnesses before Congress by attachment to be served by Sergeants-at-Arms.

By Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin—Giving construction to the act of Congress granting lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in building of a railroad. It allows the West Wisconsin Railroad to make up deficiencies in its land grant from the indemnity limits (?) of the St. Croix Branch Road.

By Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota—To establish the Territory of Ojibway, and provide a temporary government therefor. The proposed new Territory lies between the forty-sixth and forty-ninth parallels, extending from Minnesota to Montana.

By Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin—Providing for the refunding of taxes on dividends, interest and profits earned or added to the surplus of the corporations named in section 15 of the act of July 4, 1870, during the last five months of the year 1870.

By Mr. BOREMAN, of West Virginia—Providing for the erection of a Government building in Parkersburg, West Virginia.

By Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan—In relation to the transportation of goods in bond through certain ports in Texas. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Also, for deepening the St. Clair Flats Canal 16 feet. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. NYE—For the irrigation of the Bear River Valley in Utah. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois—To restore the records of the United States Courts in the Northern District of Illinois. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill authorizes the Judges of the United States Courts in Chicago to direct such steps to be taken as they may deem advisable to restore the records and files destroyed by fire, and to employ the clerks of the Courts and the United States Attorney for said purpose, at a compensation not exceeding $12,000 for clerks and $6,000 for the attorney. Also a bill for the relief of the United States Marshal of that district. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE HODGE DEFALCATION.

Mr. CONKLING moved to take up his resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent in the future cases of defalcation similar to that of Pay-master HODGE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, objected, and suggested that the case of HODGE had better be left to await action upon his (TRUMBULL's) concurrent resolution for the appointment of a select Committee on Retrenchment and Civil Service Reform.

Mr. CONKLING said he preferred to urge the passage of his own resolution.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, favored Mr. TRUMBULL's proposition.

Mr. TRUMBULL also thought it unnecessary to press Mr. CONKLING's resolution, when there was another one of so much broader scope and covering the same subject before the Senate.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, said that the committee proposed by Mr. TRUMBULL would be a good one if the members of it could be made omniscient, but he had observed that such men were never sent to the Senate. [Laughter.]

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, said that the investigation contemplated by Mr. CONKLING's resolution could not be made by the Committee proposed by Mr. TRUMBULL.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, said that that committee or one like it had existed for several years, and had examined cases of fraud and defalcation very successfully.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, argued that the Committee on Finance and not the Committee on Military Affairs ought to be directed to investigate the Hodge case.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to substitute his resolution for Mr. CONKLING's, and read from the report of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, on the abuses in the New-York Custom-house to show the necessity for the revival of the Committee. That report showed that the salaries to the supernumerary weighers alone amounted to $67,000 a year; that by the warehousing system in use importers were robbed of immense sums annually, and that a great many other kinds of plundering were going on in the name of the Government. It was generally believed throughout the country that the patronage of the Government was used for mere partisan purposes, or worse, in many cases for personal purposes, and the time had come when it was necessary to investigate in every Department of the Government, whether these things were as charged, to expose them if they were so, and if not, to set the public mind at rest by a statement of the truth. In olden times, removals from the subordinate Government offices were of rare occurrence. There were only nine removals during the eight years of WASHINGTON's Administration, and only ten during that of the elder ADAMS. Even JEFFERSON, who, when he came into power, found the offices filled with his political adversaries, removed only thirty-nine persons during his two terms. MADISON removed but five in his eight years, MONROE only nine, and JOHN Q. ADAMS only two. In those days men were appointed to office for their fidelity to the Constitution, their ability and integrity, and not for mere partisan reasons. JACKSON, however, made a great many removals, and introduced the spoils doctrine, which has ever since been poisoning the purity of the civil service. Party organization was necessary and proper, and when a party came into power it ought of course to select for all offices requiring the exercise of discretion, persons in harmony with itself, but when it came to filling the subordinate and merely ministerial offices, the question should not be about mere party connections, but about their fitness to perform the duties of the offices, and their integrity. He (TRUMBULL) did not believe in using the patronage and power of the Government for the purpose of perpetuating party rule, but for the purpose of promoting the measures best for the interests of the whole country, and therefore he was in favor of filling the subordinate Government offices with the most upright and capable men who could be found to take them, instead of with mere partisans. Of late years, however, appointment to office under the Government had become, not merely a party matter, but, in a great many instances, a personal matter. Every Senator knew that the principal grounds upon which office was sought, or obtained now, were that the applicant was poor or unwell, or had been unfortunate in business, and wanted the Government to give him an office by which he could retrieve his fortunes, or else upon the ground that he had been very influential at some election. In this connection Mr. TRUMBULL read an extract from the testimony of a witness named HORTON, examined by the Committee on Retrenchment, who on being asked what influence had obtained for him his position in the New-York Custom-house, replied that it was his own political status. Now, said Mr. TRUMBULL, I want the Committee for the purpose of following up the investigations that have been made in regard to this question of the use of patronage. I want a reform, and a substantial reform of the civil service. I believe it would be a long step toward a reform to pass a law disconnecting members of Congress from appointments to office, and I introduced a bill some time ago to that effect. If that were a law, so that no man should be appointed to any office who had obtained a recommendation from any member of Congress, it would have a very salutary effect, not only upon applicants for office, but upon members of Congress and heads of departments also. The independence of members of Congress cannot be maintained when they have to put themselves under obligations for the appointment of their friends to office, and the independence of heads of departments cannot be maintained when they are liable to be assailed by members, unless they show them favors in the way of appointments to office. It is no unusual thing, even in this body, for appointments to be held back until other appointments have been made, at least such things have occurred in former times, I think. There is abroad a general impression that there is great corruption in the public service. The late exposures in New-York have awakened a public sentiment on this subject throughout the nation, but how was it possible for Tammany to perpetuate those frauds? It never would have been possible except upon this principle of partisanship in official positions. Do you suppose that the men who have been arrested for robbing the people of New-York of so many millions of dollars, have got those millions? I doubt not they have a considerable portion, but I believe that they had to spend many of those millions to keep themselves in power year after year. The money has been paid to persons with political "influence"—paid for the packing of conventions and the carrying of elections by ballot-stuffing. Let us separate the Federal Government from any such use of its patronage. Let us have a higher state of morals among its officials. Let us elevate both official integrity and public authority, by insisting that the public patronage of the country shall no more be used for mere selfish and partisan purposes than the public moneys in the Treasury. Let us do this, and, with the Government so purified, republican institutions may be continued; but unless we can have purity in the administration of the Government, the prediction of Mr. CLAY, that the Republic would go down in a despotism worse than that of Constantinople, must sooner or later be fulfilled.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, thought Mr. TRUMBULL had taken a great deal of pains to demonstrate what all were agreed upon, namely, that corruption is a very bad thing, and that the system for administering the affairs of the New-York Custom-house and many other Custom-houses could be improved; certainly it was not necessary to revive the Committee on Retrenchment to establish either of these propositions. The question was not whether it is necessary to purify the public service, but what is the wisest and most effective way of doing it. There were difficulties in the way. The Senator from Illinois (TRUMBULL) had criticised the appointment of men to office on account of political services, but where would he drawn the line? He had commented severely upon the answers of the witness HORTON in the New-York Custom-house investigation that he owed his position to his political status, but if any one should ask the Senator himself (TRUMBULL) to what he owed his position in the Senate he would have to make the same answer, and so would every Senator and member of the House. They all owed their positions to their political status, and it had been attained by some service done their party. The Senator had said that he did not object to certain important offices being filled by party men, but he had not stated where he would draw the line. It was reasonable to presume, however, that he would have to go pretty far down in the scale of public officials before he could trust to having a policy faithfully and efficiently carried out by those who were opposed to it. [Laughter.] He (EDMUNDS) was sorry to hear the Senator (TRUMBULL) say that the President had stated in his Message that the civil service was demoralized, because the President had not said so. He had merely said that it would admit of improvement. So far from having become demoralized under this Administration, the civil service had been raised from the state of real demoralization in which it was at the end of President JOHNSON's term. Even the New-York Custom-house, though situated in an atmosphere reeking with corruption, had been to a great extent reformed, and the records showed that the much-abused THOMAS MURPHY had been more efficient and successful than any of his predecessors.

At 3 o'clock Mr. EDMUNDS gave way for a motion to go into Executive Session, which was carried, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States, bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr PETERS, of Maine—In regard to the discharge of poor convicts; also, to amend the acts in relation to the removal of a cause from a State to the United States Court; also, regulating the compensation of criers in the United States Courts.

By Mr. LYNCH, of Maine—To authorize the remission of taxes collected from coasting vessels.

By Mr. POLAND, of Vermont—Making an appropriation for the deficiency of the expenses of the Kuklux Committee.

By Mr. BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts—For a public building at Fall River, Mass.; for a post-office, custom-house, &c.

By Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts—Several bills to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Washington; also, to carry into effect the thirteenth article of amendment of the Constitution, and to prohibit the owning of slaves by American citizens in foreign countries; also, for a colossal bronze statue of Admiral FARRAGUT.

By Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut—For continuing the improvements of the harbor of New-Haven and of the Housatonic River, Connecticut.

By Mr. WHEELER, of New-York—Relative to the Central Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of New-York—To reorganize the staff of the army.

By Mr. SLOCUM, of New-York—To authorize the renting of temporary buildings for the State and Army Departments.

By Mr. BUELL, of New-York—For the holding of a United States Court at Syracuse.

By Mr. COX, of New-York—For a general amnesty without exception.

By Mr. MERCUR, of Pennsylvania—To repeal all laws giving shares to informers under the Internal Revenue law.

By Mr. WALLACE, of South Carolina—To remove disabilities from three persons in South Carolina.

Several other bills of a like character were also introduced.

By Mr. KILLINGER, of Pennsylvania—To facilitate water communication, and promote a cheap and uniform system of railroad transportation in all parts of the United States and Territories. The bill is drawn on the basis of a general national law, extending facilities for building railways to the people of the whole country. It gives to the State Courts jurisdiction of legal questions, the associations organized under the bill, and citizens. It guards individual interests in the use of the roads, compels close connections, *pro rata* charges and through trains between distant points, and prevents oppressive combinations by prohibiting contracts and consolidations tending to centralization. The metre is taken as the measure of a standard gauge, because it will be convenient and economical for cheap railways. It also contemplates a bureau of national railroads.

By Mr. GRIFFITH, of Pennsylvania—Granting bounty lands to soldiers and sailors of the late war.

By Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania—To extend certain privileges to the port of Erie, Penn.

By Mr. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania—To amend the acts for the better security of passengers by steam vessels. Also, prohibiting the collection of harbor, port or pilotage fees by the authority of any State or municipal government, except for wharfage and dockage, and making the attempt to do so a penal offense. Also, in reference to promotions in the navy to grades of Commodore and Rear-Admiral, and to the pay of retired officers.

By Mr. ARCHER, of Maryland—To regulate pensions in the Navy and Marine Corps.

By Mr. FRYE, of Maine—Granting land for agricultural colleges.

By Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia—To repeal the act of 1862 imposing the iron-clad oath.

By Mr. DARRALL, of Louisiana—For the sale of certain public lands in Louisiana.

By Mr. MORGAN, of Ohio—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to make naturalized citizens eligible for the office of President or Vice-President of the United States.

By Mr. ARTHUR, of Kentucky—Appropriating $100,000 for the United States public buildings at Covington, Ky.

By Mr. RICE, of Kentucky—Facilitating homestead settlements for persons who served in the late war, their widows and children.

By Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tennessee—To extend the provisions of the law granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, to all who served in that war for any period of time, their widows and children.

By Mr. KERR, of Indiana—To extend the provisions of the act granting pensions for the War of 1812 to those who served in the Indian campaigns of 1811 and 1812 under Gen. HARRISON.

By Mr. MCNEELY, of Illinois—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution by which Congress should have no power to raise taxes by imposts or excise, but only by direct tax on property, to be assumed, collected and paid by the States at their option.

By Mr. KNAPP, of Illinois—For a ship-canal between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan.

By Mr. BEVERIDGE, of Illinois—For additional pay to commissioned officers not mustered into service. Also for the suspension of duties on merchandise entered at Chicago.

By Mr. KING, of Missouri—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the intermarriage of white and colored persons, and authorizing the States to provide for the education of white and colored children in separate schools.

By Mr. CONGER, of Michigan—To equalize bounties to soldiers and sailors of the late war; also to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounties.

By Mr. COGHLAN, of California—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution in relation to the disposal of public lands.

By Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts—To protect the election franchise.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—To secure and protect the freedom of travel and commerce within the United States; also granting homesteads to soldiers and sailors of the late war.

By Mr. WHITELY, of Georgia—For the survey and improvement of the Apalachicola River and its tributaries, the Flint and Chattahoochie. Referred.

By Mr. LEONARD MYERS, of Pennsylvania—Increasing the compensation of letter carriers to $1,200 per annum.

By Mr. SLOCUM, of New-York—Authorizing the sale of arsenals, &c.

By Mr. SAWYER, of Wisconsin—In reference to the Fox River Canal.

EXPLANATORY.

Mr. MERCUR rose to a personal explanation, based on a paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the NEW-YORK TIMES, criticising his speech on a substitute for the Apportionment bill. The paragraph had charged him with fixing the ratio of representation on the total population of the country, including the Territories and the District of Columbia. Nothing could be more incorrect or further from the truth. It was a matter of surprise to him how the writer could have shown such gross ignorance of the position which he (Mr. MERCUR) had taken. He was led to believe, however, that the generally accurate and correct correspondent of the TIMES had not acted on his own judgment in writing that paragraph, but had been incited to it by some interested party.

The Speaker intimated that that was not a personal explanation, and that if the objection which had been made by Messrs. DAWES and WOOD had not been withdrawn, he would have so ruled.

INVESTIGATION OF TREASURY EXPENDITURES.

Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department to inquire and report to the House:

First—Whether the expenditures in that Department are justified by law.

Second—Whether the claims settled and discharged by that Department, from time to time, are supported by sufficient vouchers, and whether all moneys have been disbursed in conformity with appropriations.

Third—Whether further provisions are necessary for the more perfect application of public moneys, and to secure the Government from unjust demands.

Fourth—Whether any abuses exist in the failure to enforce the payment of moneys due by public defaulters and others, and what provisions are necessary for economy in the Department, and for the accountability of its officers.

Fifth—Whether useless and unnecessary offices exist in the Department; also to examine into the pay and emoluments of its officers, and report such reduction or increase as judicious economy and the public service may require.

Sixth—To investigate specially the recent defalcation in the Treasurer's office, with power to send for persons and papers.

THE HOLIDAYS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, offered a concurrent resolution for the adjournment of both Houses for the holidays, from Thursday, Dec. 21, to Monday, Jan. 8. Adopted.

A MOTION TO INTRODUCE THE MILLENIUM.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, asked leave to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That Republicans, having a large majority in both Houses of Congress and the President, and thus possessing ample power, should at once take measures to provide for the immediate reduction of direct taxation and of import duties to a strictly revenue standard; to provide for the immediate reduction of public expenditures in all the departments of the Government; to abolish all sinecure offices, and the system of collecting the revenue by secret informers and spies; to restore to the people of the States and their local Governments the rights originally possessed by them under the Constitution; to abolish governmental paper money, and to restore the only constitutional currency—gold and silver; to reduce the army to a peace footing, and abolish a system recently established of employing military officers in the discharge of civil duties; to provide against the accumulation and retention of large sums of money in the public Treasury, by which the interests of the people are subordinated to Government influence, and made dependent upon the caprice and personal views of the head of that Department; to prevent the purchase and sale of the public credit by the Secretary, at his own option, with no other control than his individual and personal will; to bring the President and his Cabinet advisers under the authority of law, making them obedient to its provisions, and alike with others subject to its penalties; to restore to the Southern States and people peace, prosperity and contentment, only to be accomplished by a cessation of vindictive legislation and military interference, and a recognition of their equal rights, including self-government and political equality, with the other States and people of the Union, and to revive American commerce, to restore American credit, to reinaugurate American republican simplicity in the administration of public affairs, and to aid by all proper legal and constitutional enactment in the full development of the agricultural, mineral, navigating and commercial resources of the country.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts—I think that that resolution should go to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. WOOD—If the gentleman objects, I move to suspend the rules.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee—Does the gentleman propose to press such a resolution as that without giving the House an opportunity either to debate it or amend it?

Mr. WOOD—I propose to bring that gentleman (MAYNARD) and his political friends to a fair, square, honest vote on that resolution. I do not propose to put it within his or their power to smother it by reference to a committee.

Mr. DAWES—What does the gentleman call an honest vote?

Mr. WOOD—I want a vote on the resolution; therefore I move to suspend the rules so as to introduce and adopt it.

Mr. MAYNARD—Will the gentleman allow the resolution to be debated if we allow it to be introduced?

Mr. WOOD—I am willing and desirous to have it debated, provided we can have an honest and liberal debate.

Mr. MAYNARD—Then it should go to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WOOD—I propose to have a fair vote now.

Mr. MAYNARD—I make the point of order that the resolution is not pertinent to the legislative proceedings of the House. It is not within our jurisdiction to say what the Republican Party ought to do.

The SPEAKER—That is a question of propriety, to be settled by members, not by the Chair.

The vote was taken and the motion to suspend the rules was negatived—yeas 77, nays 136.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, stated that the first part of the resolution was heresy to Pennsylvania, and that therefore he and his Democratic colleagues had voted against it, but that the rest of it was sound Democratic doctrine.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the House what number of persons were employed in the service of the Internal Revenue Office on the 1st day of March, 1869, and on the 1st day of December, 1871; and if practicable what number of said employes were at these dates, respectively, engaged in each of the designated classes of service; also, what number of persons were employed by said office temporarily during the twelve months preceding the said first day of March, 1869, and first day of December, 1871, together with the total amount paid in each of said periods of twelve months, to said employes, whether as salary, traveling or contingent expenses, fees, moities, or otherwise.

NINTH CENSUS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $480,000 to supply the deficiencies for taking the Ninth Census. Passed.

WHOLESALE ANNEXATION.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, asked leave to offer the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That with a view to remove all causes which may tend to disturb our relations or peace with the peoples who inhabit other parts of the Continent of North America and with European Powers, and to promote a common fraternity and prosperity, the President be requested to cause negotiations to be opened with Great Britain and Mexico, to ascertain on what conditions these Governments will consent respectively to the annexation of their possessions on the continent to the United States of America.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts—That resolution should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I think there will be no objection to that.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio—I object to its introduction.

Mr. CAMPBELL wished to move to suspend the rules, but he had not the floor for that purpose, and so the resolution was not received.

APPORTIONMENT.

The House then, at 2½ o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts, in the chair, on the Apportionment bill. After an hour's discussion, and without making any special progress on the bill, the Committee rose.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Mr. COX, of New-York, asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be directed to consider the question of an international copyright, and to report to this House what, in their judgment, would be the best plan, by treaty or law, to secure the property of authors in their works, without injury to other rights and interests, and if, in their opinion, Congressional legislation is the best, that they can report a bill for that purpose.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, objected.

Mr. COX moved to suspend the rules.

Without taking the vote on that motion, the House, at 3½ o'clock, adjourned.

LAST OF THE COMMUNE.

The Shooting of Rossel, Ferre and Bourgeois.

M. Thiers' Precepts and Practice—The Death-Sentence on Rossel—The Day of the Execution—A Father's Grief—Scenes at Satory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1871.

A few days ago M. THIERS received the Chinese Embassy, sent to apologize for the murders of Tien-tsin, and began his reply as follows: "You tell me," said he to the chief ambassador, "of the numerous punishments inflicted on the guilty. The French nation is too humane to take pleasure in the shedding of blood. It demands only that security which is necessary to restrain the wicked, and it believes that to rigorous measures others of a very different character must be added. It is the duty of Governments, while repressing the excesses of the populace, to calm its passions, to dispel its prejudices, and to bring it to the voice of reason and humanity." A few hours after this sharp lecture to the astonished Celestials, M. THIERS signed the death-warrant of ROSSEL and FERRE. The friends of the President have frequently circulated the report that he used all his influence to save ROSSEL, but very few will believe this tale, for no one can forget that the right of pardon legitimately belongs to the Sovereign or to the Executive, and that it was at his own demand that a commission was appointed to take the responsibility. When it is shown that M. THIERS has failed to have his own way in any one small point, or failed to carry any measure he desired, we can have a little more patience in listening to his friends when they try to relieve him from all blame in the matter. Such is the view taken in private conversation, but the journals do not dare to criticise. Another journal has been added to the list of suppressions, and there is a very general fear, which is very plainly, almost ludicrously, seen from day to day. But in giving their romantic and touching accounts of the execution, they have done the Government more harm than if they criticised openly. Everywhere that I have visited today I have found women in tears, and even men are not ashamed to show their emotion at the death of ROSSEL. There is something horrible in the idea of keeping these men waiting for death for near six months' time, and then shooting them in cold blood, for if any of them were to be shot it should have been done promptly and without an hour's delay. ROSSEL was found in precisely the case of ARMAND CARREL, who joined the Republicans in Spain, leaving the French army for the purpose. CARREL was acquitted. The two men were similar in many respects, but ROSSEL had more military genius. Had they not killed him I have no doubt that he would have been one of the most distinguished officers of the French Army. His two volumes, written when in prison, upon army organization, remain to show what kind of a man he was. But ROSSEL chose the wrong side, like many officers who joined the Confederates, and for this fault he was yesterday shot to death, in company with FERRE and a Sergeant of the line named BOURGEOIS.

THE PRISONERS NOTIFIED.

It was not until Monday, after his return from Rouen, that M. THIERS signed the death-warrants. Twenty-four hours must elapse before the execution, but the prisoners are not informed until the morning. About 3 o'clock a crazy man in a cell adjoining ROSSEL's set up a fearful cry, arousing the prisoners, and bringing all of the guardians of the prison. When the Advocat JOLY entered the cell he found ROSSEL sleeping, and touched him lightly upon the shoulder.

"Ah!" he said, recognizing M. JOLY, and raising himself upon his elbow, "then it is for this morning?"

"Yes," replied M. JOLY.

"At what hour?"

"They will come for you at 6 o'clock."

"For——?"

"For 7 o'clock."

"What! so short a time! And what o'clock is it now?"

"Half past four."

"Ah! you promised to notify me sooner. Well——"

Seeing the emotion of M. JOLY, ROSSEL tried to comfort him. Soon after the pastor, PASSA, entered.

There was an affecting scene between them, ROSSEL always calm, reproaching them for their tears. He related the alarm of the morning.

"What did you do?" asked the pastor.

"I rose——"

"You thought it was for FERRE?"

"Yes, and for me; I dressed myself."

ROSSEL had no hope; his sisters were hopeful even the evening before. Wishing to be alone to say his devotions, ROSSEL asked the company to leave him, but the guardian refused. ROSSEL complained a little since he was so soon to die, but soon recognized that the man was only obeying orders. He prayed for some time at the side of his bed, then rose to arrange his papers, and to give to the pastor the last directions concerning his books, his manuscripts and letters to his parents, his sisters and his betrothed. The pastor then administered the communion. Col. ROSSEL, the father, is a Puritan. The mother is a Scotch woman—a CAMPBELL—and the family has many relatives now living in Scotland. Throughout this trying morning ROSSEL was calm and resigned to his fate, and all of his remarks are manly and touching. I cannot give all of the prison scenes.

THE DAY OF EXECUTION.

It was a cold, dark, November morning, a heavy fog obscuring everything at 6½, and the street lamps were still lighted. During this time FERRE had dressed himself with unusual care, putting pommade upon his hair, and spending a long time in brushing his clothes. A priest came to see him. FERRE was smoking, and replied to the priest's offer to pray with him, "Wait a bit, can't you, there is no hurry;" but after a time he took the cigar from his lips, and said: "No! a materialist I have lived, and a materialist I will die." He wrote a letter to his sister reiterating this phrase. BOURGEOIS rose jauntily from his bed, made his ablutions like a soldier, then listened to the consolation of the priest. After this he lighted a cigar, and went out jauntily, with light military tread, and with his *kepi* cocked upon one ear. He was cool, but there was no bravado about him, while FERRE seemed to be constantly searching for effect. Before 6 o'clock large detachments of troops were under arms, and occupying the camp of Sartory and its approaches. The three condemned were carried in ambulance wagons, but very slowly, it being still dark, and the horses' feet slipping often upon the frosty road. *Gendarmes* were stationed upon the route to turn back the crowd, and to stop all passage after the wagons.

A FATHER'S GRIEF.

A few moments after the wagons had passed a tall, straight, soldierly old gentleman wearing the rosette of the Legion d'Honneur, asked leave to pass and was refused. It was the father of ROSSEL who then knew all. Turning in his tracks he seized the arm of a friend and cried like one distracted: "They are going to assassinate my son—my brave boy! Ah! if all the officers had been like him we should not be where we are now." The poor old soldier rushed away even then to break into the Cabinet of M. THIERS, but to no end, of course, and for the rest of the evening he was wandering about the streets of Versailles crying: "They have murdered my son—my only son." Fearing that this touching spectacle might raise an émeute, a large number of troops were kept under arms, but the public emotion was expressed in tears.

AT SARTORY.

The moon was still visible through the mist and the dawn slowly approaching when the condemned descended from the wagons in charge of the *gendarmes*. All marched boldly to the three posts before them—some twenty-five yards apart—and about thirty paces in front of which were the three firing parties. ROSSEL was shot by a detachment of the engineers, to which corps he belonged, and the other two by detachments of two regiments of the line, the firing party being commanded by Sub-Lieutenants, an Adjutant giving the signal with his sword. As he took his place against the post ROSSEL asked leave to command the fire, but this being refused him, he asked if he could take the hand of Col. MERLIN, the President of the Court, to assure him there was no ill-feeling. He was told that Col. MERLIN was not present at the moment, and that to wait for him would be to prolong the misery of the others. ROSSEL said no more, but stood calmly before the platoon awaiting the signal to fire.

ROSSEL'S COMPANIONS.

Meantime BOURGEOIS had marched gaily to his post, saluting the troops as he passed, and in a business-like way threw down his cigar, threw open his coat, and stood in an easy position, awaiting the word. FERRE was a *poseur* to the last. A number of times he changed his position, looking at his legs and then at the few spectators, but no position seemed to satisfy him. He then cast a rapid glance toward BOURGEOIS, and immediately struck the soldier's attitude. Seeing that Sergt. BOURGEOIS had thrown down his *kepi*, FERRE took off his tall, stove-pipe hat, and held it in his hand, and only took the cigar from his mouth at the moment of the report.

THE SENTENCE CARRIED OUT.

The firing party were directed by motions of the Adjutant's sword, and as he let it fall the three platoons fired together. ROSSEL fell dead, and almost without motion, with two balls through his heart, one through the chin, and both arms were said to have been broken. BOURGEOIS fell, but, breathing still, a Sergeant gave him the *coup de grace*. FERRE was still standing. As the Sergeant approached he was shocked at the idea of firing thus upon a living man standing upright before him, and his hand faltered, but at that moment another gun was fired and FERRE fell to the ground. It was then only the Sergeant had the heart to fire a ball into his head, against which the muzzle of the gun was placed. It was a ghastly scene. As the Sergeant turned two white dogs burst through the line, and, bounding by the bodies of ROSSEL and BOURGEOIS, pounced upon FERRE and began to lick the blood from his face. It was with the greatest difficulty they could be driven away.

AFTER THE EXECUTION.

The drums were then beaten, and the defile of the troops began. As the noise died away the Pastor PASSA called Col. MERLIN's name in loud tones, and as that officer responded, he said, "It was ROSSEL's last wish that I should tell you that he felt you only did your duty. It was that he desired to tell you himself." "*Pauvre garcon!*" said the good Col. MERLIN, raising his cap, and putting himself at the head of his troops. By 8 o'clock the detachments had entered the town, but a very strong force was kept under arms during the day. In the evening there were rumors of an émeute in Paris, and the troops were called out there, but no disturbance took place, yet the emotion of the people was very great. M. THIERS was generally blamed. During the evening several men went the rounds of the cafés to say that the people ought to demand the names of this "Committee of Pardons" or "of Murder," in order to know who could be held responsible, and all recalled the fact that it was the first time any ruler had given up the right of pardon. Yet in no quarter was there any outbreak.

AN ERROR IN POLICY.

For my own part, I think the Government did a very unwise and impolitic thing in killing ROSSEL, and I fear it will yet lead to trouble. In private life, even the most bitter enemies of the Empire say that there was nothing under it approaching this execution; and in the evening I saw a horrible drawing, which, of course, cannot be published here. It represents the well-known picture of the death of NEY, or of the Duc D'ENGHIEN, the dead man lying upon his face beside a wall, and a squad of *gendarmes* marching away. In this parody upon it the dead man is ROSSEL. The head of M. THIERS is seen looking over the wall, and beside him SAINT-HILIARE. "*C'est bien fait,*" he says aside to the latter, while he cries to the squad, "Don't forget, Sergeant, I did all I could to prevent it. You'll tell the good people, you know." ASHBY.

The Brooklyn City Canvass.

The Board of City Canvassers met yesterday afternoon, and the Committee on Elections submitted a report, which was adopted, declaring that they have carefully examined and canvassed the returns, and that they find in the case of the inspectors of election of the Fourth District of the Seventh Ward the neglect of duty, which is noteworthy and reprehensible. Their return was not filed in the City Clerk's office until ten days after the election had elapsed. Doubts were raised as to the power of the Committee to act on the return thus received, but, after deliberation, there being no protest against it, it was determined to open the said return and canvass it, the same as the others. This was accordingly done. The Board declared all the candidates who received the highest number of votes to be elected.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NOS. 22 JOHN-ST. AND 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
CLOCKS,
INCLUDING SOME VERY CHOICE SELECTIONS IN
BRONZE AND MARBLE.
WALTHAM, ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES.
CHOICE ARTICLES IN SILVER,
PUT UP IN CASES SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
PARIS, LONDON AND VIENNA FANCY
GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
—*Advertisement.*

Benedict Bros.,
NO. 171 BROADWAY.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
DIAMONDS,
FINE WATCHES,
AND
RICH JEWELRY.
—*Advertisement.*

Steinway & Sons'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Old pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.
WARE-ROOMS, STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Luxury, health, economy insured by using DOOLEY's Yeast Powder. Elegant light rolls, biscuits, &c., prepared in ten minutes.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

The Best Place in New-York to Buy Re-liable Watches, fine Diamonds, rich, fashionable Jewelry, and sterling silver Wedding Presents, is SQUIRE'S, No. 97 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

Napoleon's Cabinet
CHAMPAGNE,
THE WINE USED AT THE RECEPTION OF
PRINCE ALEXIS,
for sale at the leading wine-merchants' and grocers'.
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 37 Beaver-st.

Valuable and Reliable.—BROWN'S BRON-CHIAL TROCHES are invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in coughs, colds, &c.

Warnock & Co., Hatters.
GENTS' SILK HATS, $7.
LADIES', GENTS' AND BOYS' FURS.
ALL THE NEW STYLES FELT HATS,
complete in every department, at moderate prices.
No. 519 Broadway.

Colgate & Co.'s
"CASHMERE BOUQUET,"
For the Holidays.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only known remedy for the cure of cancer. It relieves the lancinating pains in those cases at once, and destroys the offensive odor by external application alone. In diseases of the kidneys and bladder it gives instantaneous relief. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 3 College-place.

Liqueurs.—Wynand Fockink, Amsterdam, founded 1679. Also, Chartreuse Benedictine, Eau de Vie de Dantzic, Copenhagen Cherry, &c., &c.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Union-square.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society badges. French note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

MARRIED.

HIRSCHBACH—ROSENHEIM.—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, at the house of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Einhorn, Mr. S. HIRSCHBACH, of Dresden, Germany, to FLORA G., daughter of A. H. Rosenheim, of this City.

HUNTINGTON—TOSTEVIN.—Thursday, Dec. 7, 1871, at Spring-street Presbyterian Church, by Rev. A. K. Sanford, JOSEPH G. HUNTINGTON to KATIE, daughter of Alfred Tostevin, Esq., all of this City.

PARKER—JENKINS.—At the residence of the bride's father in Washington City, on Dec. 5, inst., by Rev. Dr. Addison, Rector of Trinity Church, Lieut. WILLIAM H. PARKER, United States Navy, to ELISE THORNTON, daughter of Rear-Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, United States Navy.

SHERWOOD—SANFORD.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 7, in St. John's M. E. Church, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. J. M. Sherwood, assisted by Rev. Dr. Chapman, WILLIAM SHERWOOD, of New-York, to M. CECELIA SANFORD, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Dec. 10, E. BALDWIN, JR., son of the late Ebenezer Baldwin, Esq., in the 57th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, on Baldwin-place, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train leaving the Thirtieth-street Depot at 1¼ o'clock P. M.

BAIN.—The remains of JAMES ADGER BAIN, of Kinkerhook, N. Y., formerly of Columbus, Ohio, who died suddenly of scarlatina at Lyons, France, Nov. 17, arrived in New-York on Thursday by steamer *Holsatia* from Havre. They were temporarily deposited in Green-Wood Cemetery, on Saturday, the 9th inst.

BRINKERHOFF.—At Fishkill Village, Dec. 7, at the residence of J. E. Cothead, ALETTA BRINKERHOFF, in the 79th year of her age.

BEERS.—On Sunday, Dec. 10, AMELIA, wife of Jas. H. Beers, in the 77th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 323 West 18th-st., at 10 A. M. Wednesday, 13th inst.

DAVENPORT.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 11, after a lingering illness, CARRIE CADY, wife of Wm. B. Davenport, of Brooklyn, and daughter of the late Benjamin F. and Mary H. Peckham, formerly of Westerly, R. I.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GAYNOR.—At St. John, New-Brunswick, on Saturday, Dec. 9, JOHN GAYNOR, of this City, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Dec. 14, at 9 o'clock, from his residence, No. 137 East 17th-st., and at St. Ann's Church, 12th-st., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered.

☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

HAWS.—On Sunday, Dec. 10, ROBERT T., youngest son of the late J. H. Hobart Haws.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 134 East 39th-st.

HIGBEE.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, 10th December, Rev. EDWARD Y. HIGBEE, D. D.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 26th-st., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 1½ P. M.

HOYT.—On Sunday, 10th inst., in Brooklyn, JOHN W., eldest son of Asa Hoyt, aged 32.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 101 South Oxford-st. Remains will be removed to New-Haven for interment.

HENSHAW.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Monday morning, Dec. 11, Mrs. CHARLES HENSHAW.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services Thursday, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock, at her late residence in Mamaroneck, N. Y. Carriages will be in readiness at the New-Haven Depot, 27th-st., on the arrival of the train, i. e. 3¼, to convey the friends to Green-Wood.

REID.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 9, ALEXANDER REID, native of Scotland, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 895 8th-av., this Tuesday, at 1 P. M.

STRYKER.—At Huguenot, Staten Island, Dec. 11, Rev. H. B. STRYKER, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and clergy, are invited to attend his funeral Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Reformed Church, Huguenot, Staten Island. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train leaving Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., at 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS IN GOLD WATCHES.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
ETRUSCAN, CAMEO, GARNET, CORAL, ONYX, JET, &C. GOLD CHAIN, BAND AND ETRUSCAN BRACELETS.
GOLD NECKLACES AND LOCKETS.
SEAL RINGS, AMETHYST, CAMEO, TOPAZ, &C.
SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS,
HANDKERCHIEF RINGS, GLOVE FASTENERS, DIAMOND RINGS AND STUDS.
GOLD ARMLETS FOR CHILDREN.
GOLD THIMBLES, CHILDREN'S RINGS,
GOLD WATCH-CHAINS, &C.
SEE PRICES BEFORE BUYING.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

BARGAINS IN GOLD WATCHES.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

BARGAINS IN SILVER-WARE.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

BARGAINS IN SILVER-WARE.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
GEO. C. ALLEN.—At No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

OFFICES FOR A BANK, INSURANCE Company and lawyers in the elegant new building No. 21 Park-row, opposite new Post-office. Landlord in Room No. 5.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 5 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 7 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$200,000 SOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Dec. 20; whole tickets $64, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

$165.—AMERICAN BILLIARD-TABLE—Equal to best, at half price; patent composition or slate beds, with balls, cues, &c., $165 to $240. AM. BILLIARD-TABLE CO., 560 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.
BOOKS ARE IN DEMAND.
At
SHELDON & COMPANY'S,
UNDER THE
GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
No. 677 Broadway and
Nos. 214 and 216 Mercer-st.,
Can be found a very attractive stock of
FINELY ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
THE BEST
LITERATURE,
In bindings suitable for
DRAWING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.
ALSO,
A most attractive stock of
JUVENILE BOOKS
OF ALL KINDS.

Send for our "Complete Catalogue of Holiday Books." Sent free on application.
SHELDON & COMPANY,
No. 677 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.'S
HOLIDAY CATALOGUE
OF
ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD
BOOKS
FOR THE SEASON OF 1871-72
Now Ready,
AND SENT TO ANY ADDRESS ON APPLICATION.
D. APPLETON & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE
THE PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
LEADING PUBLISHERS
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES,
BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS
OF
EVERY SIZE AND STYLE,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
JUVENILE BOOKS,
IN
EVERY VARIETY.
IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
THE STORY OF THE FOUNTAIN.
HOMES OF OTHER DAYS.
RED LINE EDITION OF BRYANT.
THE AMERICAN TOUR OF BROWN, JONES, AND ROBINSON.
THE POET AND PAINTER. New Edition.
THE HOUSEHOLD BOOK OF POETRY New Edition.
THE SONG OF THE SOWER. New Edition.

95,679
BOOKS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.
63,725 Beautiful Children's Books
At your price.
15,782 Magnificent English Books
At our price.
87,572 Bibles and Stereoscopic Pictures
At any price.
LEGGAT BROS., 3 Beekman-st., corner Park-row.

MOTHER GOOSE SET TO MUSIC.
The most attractive book ever made for children. The favorite old Mother Goose Melodies printed with new pictures and simple pretty music for each song. Arranged for voices and piano, so that mothers can play and teach their little folks to sing. Price $2.
CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison-square.

$40 WORTH OF THE CHOICEST music for $2 50. "The Musical Treasure," just the book for the parlor and household. Contains over 100 of the best piano and vocal music of the day. A musical gem for the holidays. Price $2 50, or in full gilt, $4. Sold everywhere. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

MORNING GLORIES—MISS ALCOTT.
This fascinating holiday-book, by Miss Alcott, author of "Little Women," &c., is having an immense sale. Young people are crazy over it, and say they have never read such wonderful stories. No more delightful book for little folks has been published this season than MORNING GLORIES. Price $1 50.
CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison-sq., N. Y.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Annual meeting for the election of officers and delegates to General Committee will be held at No. 154 Franklin-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1871. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.
N. KINGSLEY, JR., President.
DEWITT BEARDSLY, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with a call of the Central Committee, a primary election of the above Association will be held at No. 181 Chatham-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 12th inst. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.
DENIS SHEA, President.
WM. F. PORTER, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Annual meeting for the election of officers and delegates to Central Committee, will be held at No. 116 Bowery on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1871.
HENRY KRUGER, President.
JAMES FLEMING, Secretary.
Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election for officers and delegates to Central Committee for the ensuing year will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at No. 102 East Broadway.
E. S. NEWINS, President.
J. MULLEN, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold an election for officers and members of General Committee, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at Meyer's, No. 129 Spring-st. Poll open from 7 until 9 o'clock P. M.
JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The primary election for officers of this Association and delegates to Central Committee, will be held at Lyon Hall, No. 470 Grand-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1871. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.
DAVID G. CAYWOOD, President.
THOS. H. KIP, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at the head-quarters, No. 86 6th-av., TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, to elect officers and delegates to the Central Committee. Polls open from 7 till 10 o'clock. GEO. W. CLARKE, President.
WM. TERHUNE, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election for officers of this Association, and delegates therefrom to the Republican Central Committee, will be held at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., TUESDAY, Dec. 12, between the hours of 7 and 10 P. M.
WM. H. PALMER, President.
JOS. MCCABE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the constitution, a primary election will be held at Bleecker Building TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, for the purpose of electing officers and delegates for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.
GEORGE F. MERKLER, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election for officers of this Association, and delegates therefrom to the Republican Central Committee will be held at Concordia Hall, No. 28 Avenue A, THIS TUESDAY, Dec. 12, between the hours of 7 and 10 P. M. JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR., President.
WM. GLASER, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The primary election for officers and delegates to Central Committee, for the ensuing year, will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1871, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Polls open from 7 to 9. E. D. MORGAN, President. KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The primary election for officers and delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1871, at No. 70 Avenue D. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.
JAMES R. TAYLOR, President.
RICHARD SMITH, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT will, pursuant to the order of the Republican Central Committee, assemble at head-quarters, Kromm's Hall, No. 246 West 33d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1871, to choose its officers and delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock P. M.
WM. B. AVERY, Sec. HENRY D. LAPAUGH, Pres.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election for officers of the above Association will be held at head-quarters, "The Republican Bowerie," No. 8 Stuyvesant-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1871. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
ROBERT B. BOYD, President.
T. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting, MONDAY evening, Dec. 11, 1871, at 8 o'clock, at Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner of 23d-st. Entrance on 23d-st. The Executive Committee will meet at 7½, prompt. ISAAC H. BAILEY, President.
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
Chairman Executive Committee.
DAVID C. STURGES, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Election of officers of the Association and delegates to the Central Committee will be held in the hall under West Fiftieth-street Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. Poll open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at head-quarters, No. 107 East 28th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1871, for the election of officers and delegates to the Central Committee. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M. A. P. MAN,
O. P. C. BILLINGS, Secretary. President.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting for the election of officers and delegates to General Committee, will be held at 8th-av. and 84th st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1871. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.
DAVID CLARKE, President.
CHARLES F. BREEDEN, Secretary.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Will meet at 84th-st. and 8th-av. on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1871, to elect officers for the ensuing year, also delegates to the Central Committee. Poll open from 7 to 9 P. M.
DAVID CLARKE, President.
CHARLES F. BRUDER, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for officers of the Association and delegates to the General Committee, for the ensuing year, will be held THIS EVENING, at head-quarters, No. 1,000 3d-av. Polls open from 7 until 10 P. M.
JAMES JACKSON, President.
ALBERT BOGART, Secretary.

RAILROAD REMEDIES.

Conference Between the Common Council Committee, Property-Owners and Railway Officials—A Willingness Expressed to Reform the Abuses—Remarks by Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. McCool and Others.

The Special Committee of the Common Council intrusted with the unsafe condition of the railroad track on Fourth-avenue met yesterday to confer with the property-owners and others regarding the best course to be taken to render the road more safe. Alderman MITCHELL presided, assisted by Aldermen PLUNKET and WOLTMAN. There was a large attendance of property-owners and citizens, including Mr. McCOOL, President, and Mr. VAIL, Secretary, of the Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association, WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, &c.

Mr. VAIL explained the purpose of the conference and the ends it hoped to accomplish. He referred to the annoyance caused to the inhabitants on the line of the Fourth-avenue Railroad by the constant passing of trains, the loss of life and the injury to property it entailed, observing that something should be done to allay the just and rising indignation of the people who were injured by the wrongs. He drew attention to the opinions of the engineers for the remedy of the grievance, and reminded the Committee that corporate powers invariably exhibited a cruelty and callousness which its individual members would condemn. The people, he asserted, had rights that even corporations were bound to respect, and their recent action on the question of the Tammany frauds indicated their determination to right their own wrongs. He condemned in general terms the management of our City railroads, particularizing the Third-avenue cars, which engendered more disease than any pest-house in this City. He regretted the managers of that line were not in attendance, so that he could excoriate them, and trusted that public attention would immediately be directed to its consideration. They had long borne the grievances occasioned by this line, and he hoped the action of the several committees would immediately determine on a remedy.

Mr. JACQUES, on the part of the Executive Committee of the Nineteenth Ward, read a series of resolutions adopted Saturday evening, which embodied a review of the conditions of the charter of the Harlem Railroad Company, which made the Company responsible to the City for its proper conduct, as an advantage rather than obstruction, and closed with a recommendation that the tracks of the road be placed upon a sunken grade, so that the trains shall pass entirely beneath the level of the avenue intersecting the streets.

Mr. JACQUES called the attention of the Committee to the uninhabited condition of the avenue, owing to the dangers arising from the daily passage of so many locomotives. He said that the Association asked the Committee whether there was any relief in this matter other than the sinking of the road so as to make it at least safe. This Company covenanted that if at any time this use of the avenue became an obstruction to the public use of the avenue or cross streets, they should be notified to amend it, and if the order was not complied with, the Corporation should remove it themselves. It also provided that the Company should make all excavations to facilitate the use of the cross-streets. All these conditions the Company has expressly covenanted to fulfill. He was bound to say that in the opinion of the east siders, if there is nothing but engineering difficulties or dollars and cents in the way of the reform, it ought to go on.

Mr. HASWELL, the engineer, stated that in pursuance of a resolution of the Citizens' Association of the Nineteenth Ward he waited upon the officers of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, and he was happy to report that the only question with them was what was to be done and how was the work to be performed. There was no disinclination to meet the just requirements of the citizens, and the officers expressed their readiness to accede to any proposition in reason and justice. Now the proposition which was proposed, and in which his colleague, Mr. PRINGUE, agreed with him, was the depression of the track within the depot and as rapidly as possible, in order to meet the requirements of a sub-way somewhere about Fiftieth-street. The objection to this plan was that it required a length of time and the depression of the line and beyond the depot as far as Thirty-second street. He proposed to sink a grade at Forty-ninth-street, and run as rapidly as possible until you have the required depth allowed. In the progress of that trench up sewers were to be met with. Now, if an open cut was given to the road it would pass above the sewers; if a tunnel, it would involve their depression, for the reason that no closed cut can be had in less than nineteen feet. He would then have alternate foot and vehicle bridges from Forty-ninth-street until they had sufficient depression, and there was less difficulty in this matter of bridging than people imagined. He would not run them directly across the streets, but run them with the avenues, which would afford a proper archway, without interference with the transverse streets. The requirements of the City would be well met by giving the Company permission to lay two tunnel tracks to Harlem for the purpose of admitting these outside tracks to be used for the purposes of City travel. By such an arrangement you could have in a short time local transit between Forty-second-street and Harlem. This plan, he believed, the Company would accede to, and the question for the Committee was whether they were willing to incur the delay. The whole work would probably be completed in about fifteen months.

Mr. PRINGUE, engineer, reported similarly, differing only from Mr. HASWELL's report in some minor details.

Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS, on behalf of the East-side Association, denounced the present condition of the Fourth-avenue Railroad as an intolerable nuisance, which should not be continued. This expression, however, he did not intend to refer to the directors, but to the system itself.

Mr. CHURCH asked the Committee to consider in their deliberations the future of the Island, and act so that no further discussion should ever take place upon this question.

Mr. McCOOLE thought that a third of the expense of this work should be borne by the Company, one-third by the City and one-third by the property-owners.

Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT expressed his pleasure that the discussion was characterized by no undue vituperation of the Company. The Harlem Railroad Company saw the importance of this matter to the entire community, and they were willing to meet it exactly as it should be met. They were anxious to confer with any association or committee in reference to the subject, and he trusted that its settlement would provide for its future as well as its present wants. There were upward of 35,000 or 40,000 persons who daily traveled by the line; this number would be increased 10,000 in five years, and facilities should be made for their accommodation. There should be a greater number of trains run daily than were at present used, but the existing condition of things rendered it impossible to afford the supply commensurate with the demand. He hoped there would be no antagonism between the Committee and the Company, and on the part of the latter there was no desire to spend a single dollar unnecessarily. As a railroad man he asserted, without fear of contradiction, that there was no railroad in the world better managed, and they could ascertain from its employes that no expense was ever spared in its interest. There had been some loss to life, but in the majority of instances the killed were victims of their own imprudence, but even if the fault of the employes, the directors, no matter how great their precautions, were saddled with the blame. He concluded by stating his readiness to co-operate in any movement for the settlement of the questions under discussion.

Mr. McCOOLE asked how long it would take to carry out the necessary work?

Mr. VANDERBILT thought that when the work was commenced a year would do a great deal. A great deal of the inconvenience to the inhabitants caused by the whistling of trains had been abated within the first two or three weeks; but in consequence of a contract with the New-Haven Railroad they were not empowered to discontinue the freight-trains. The matter was one of anxiety to the Harlem Railroad Company.

Mr. MILLER moved that a conference with the New-Haven Railroad Company be solicited in regard to this question.

The Chairman said the Committee was willing and anxious to admit it into the conference.

Mr. PLUNKETT reminded the meeting that, unless the matter was settled before the 1st of January it might possibly go into litigation, or the question might arise whether the Common Council had the power, or whether they were a legal body of the City of New-York. The Committee was willing to receive information and suggestions from any source, and they would embody them in their report.

Mr. VANDERBILT remarked that the corporation he represented had rights the people were bound to respect. They were willing to go as far as possible to accommodate the public, and it became a question whether they were to bear the whole burden of the expense.

The CHAIRMAN—The Committee will take that matter into consideration.

Mr. MILLER said the property-holders were willing to bear their share of the burden.

After some further discussion, the meeting adjourned, the Chairman having declared that the Committee would make a report to the Board of Aldermen at some future day.

More Mammoth Remains Found in Ohio.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald*, writes that several bones of some huge animal have been found in a low piece of swampy ground in Montville, Geauga County, Ohio. He says:

"The bones found at the present writing are as follows: Two tusks, two hip bones, forty ribs, ten joints of the back bone, two joints of the tail, &c. The excavation is still being carried on with some degree of energy, in hopes of discovering, if possible, the skull and what other bones may remain. The bones already discovered are of different sizes, some being quite small, although of the same shape as the longer ones; this would seem to indicate that two or more of the same species must have found a burying-place in this swamp. The tusks or horns, as some are pleased to call them, cannot by any manner of placing them together be made to match, one being some inches longer than the other, and the curve in each differing considerably. The last one found, which is the longest and most perfect, measures seven feet and four inches; about six inches of the length is supposed to have been broken off. The length from tip to tip across the curve, is four feet six inches; width of curve, two feet three inches. The hip bones when placed together in the manner of life, measure four feet six inches from tip to tip. The hip bones were found embedded in the 'hard-pan' at a distance of some eight feet below the surface, directly beneath a partially decayed tree, which had matured to about four feet in diameter and by some means become broken off, leaving a stump four feet high; this in its turn had become gradually covered entirely over with the loamy earth and almost directly above the first stump another tree had grown, and at the time of the commencement of the excavation this second had matured to about six inches in diameter, and was still growing."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE BROWN-STONE store and house, (containing twenty rooms,) in 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) rented to a good tenant.

Also,

a country-seat at Jamaica, Long Island, known as the Gunther estate; one of the finest country-seats on Long Island; ten acres of land; large mansion and out-buildings.

Also,

four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x 65x100, in 37th-st., near 5th-av., elegantly furnished, with or without furniture.

Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 37th-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

No. 99 Maiden-lane.
Corner Church and Thames-st.
No. 7 State-st.
No. 83 Beekman-st.
No. 140 Cherry-st.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

Some very cheap first-class dwellings in West 14th-st., 17th-st., East 43d-st., 46th-st., 60th-st., and various other localities.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, offer for sale or exchange for City property some very desirable improved and unimproved property, well situated in Westchester County, within eleven miles of City Hall, and within five or ten minutes' walk of depots on Harlem Railroad.

BROADWAY. NOS. 627 AND 629, THROUGH to Mercer-st. 200 feet; building, marble; 50 feet wide, seven stories; a block below "Grand Central." The lessee can have a loan of $100,000 or $200,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT brown-stone house, 25x62, four stories, 46th-st., near 5th-av.; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

$150,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO suit, on improved City property. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR small family, can procure from owner, leaving the City for three or four months, complete and very desirable accommodations for housekeeping in a handsomely-furnished brown-stone house, together with use of carriage and horses, at moderate rent. Apply to S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT—AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN., A well-furnished house, with all modern conveniences; in a choice locality near "the Green." Inquire of SANFORD, ROBINSON & WOODRUFF, No. 102 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AT No. 489 Hudson-st.; rent, $1,100 a year; in good neighborhood; immediate possession. No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK STABLE WITH ALL the modern improvements, 147 East 40th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs.; also a very fine Phaeton for sale. Apply at No. 12 East 43d-st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—PART OF A first-class house to a reliable and quiet party. No. 127 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av.; reference required.

TO LET—NO. 230 WEST 59TH-ST., FRONTING Central Park, first floor, four rooms, $15.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—ALL THE LOFTS OF THE NEW marble store No. 731 Broadway; easy of access and well lighted. Apply to JOHN J. CISCO, No. 59 Wall-st.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM power, to let together or separate; good light. Apply at No. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ON MURRAY HILL, A FIRST-class high-stoop brown-stone house. Owner only address GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID EAST-SIDE HARLEM LOTS.—M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-STREET.—Three lots, north-side of 112th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., commencing 160 feet west of 3d-av.; each lot 20x100.11 feet. Title perfect.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Dec. 15, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable three-story basement and cellar brick house and lot, No. 246 East Broadway. The house is in good order, and has modern improvements. Also, the three-story and cellar brick house (with store) No. 235 Division-st. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SUSAN C. CURRIE and others against GILBERT T. REEDER and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York made in the above-entitled action, I JAMES H. COLEMAN, the referee in the said judgment named, will expose to sale at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 29th day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All those four certain lots, pieces or parcels of ground, situate, lying and being on the north-easterly corner of Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Ninth-avenue at its intersection with the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and running thence northerly along the said easterly line of Ninth-avenue, one hundred feet, ten inches, thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth-street one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Ninth-avenue, one hundred feet and ten inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the right, title and interest of the said Gilbert T. Reeder, of, in and to one-half of the width of said Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, lying in front of and adjoining the said four lots of ground, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.—Dated New-York, Dec. 7, 1871.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee.
WM. & A. W. LOWERRE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C., GRAND PIANO-FORTE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence, No. 40 East 12th-st., between Broadway and University-place:

The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of carved rose-wood parlor suite, rose-wood etagere, handsome black marble stand, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, blue satin brocatel curtains, rose-wood grand piano-forte, Errard maker, several elegant oil-paintings, rose-wood buffet, rose-wood dining chairs, rose-wood book-case, walnut, mahogany and maple bedsteads, dressing bureaus, commodes, wash-stands, wardrobes, mattresses, arm and easy chairs, engravings, &c., Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

Catalogues at No. 3 Pine st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

2 0 boxes French Prunes.
700 packages Malaga Raisins.
600 cases Valencia Oranges.
200 boxes Malaga Lemons.
200 barrels Almeria Grapes.
30 cases Smyrna Figs.
26 cases Italian Chestnuts.
At 12 o'clock, within their store:
400 cases Seville Oranges,
386 cases Valencia Oranges,

landing ex steam-ship *Calabria*, at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, where fruit can be examined. A portion will be in store at time of sale.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks, and sterling silver-ware, cheapest and best, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER, ANswering to the name of Gip, from No. 33 West 20th-st., Sunday afternoon. Any one returning the same will be suitably rewarded.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 11,

Will offer at a **GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES**, the following grades of **DRESS GOODS**, viz.: Bombazines, French and English Henrietta Cloths, Imperial Serges, Vincentines, Armure de Soie, Parisian Cloths, Crapes, and Manufactured Crape Goods, Gros de Nice, Drap d'Ete, Drap d'Alma, Cashmere d'Ecosse, Thibets and Merinos, Double and Single Cord Biarritz, Empress, &c.

ALSO,

Irish and French Poplins, Silk Velours, Epingline, Duchesse Cord, Satine and Serges, Barathea and Crape Cloths, Mohairs, Brilliantes, Alpaca Popline Sicilian Mohair, &c.

ALSO,

DRESS PATTERNS

in great variety, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, which are offered at REDUCED PRICES.

SILKS.

EVENING SILKS in all the latest shades and tints, among which we offer the Camille, the Nile Green, the Nymphe de Paris, the Duchesse Blue, the Rose de The, the Alexis Blue, in all their richness and elegance, at from $2 50 to $6 per yard.

SILKS FOR STREET WEAR in all the choice shades and colors, at reduced prices.

ALSO,

STRIPED SILKS, in all the newest styles.

VELVETS.

SACQUE and MANTLE VELVETS, from $8 per yard and upward.

Narrow Black TRIMMING VELVETS, from $2 per yard and upward.

LACES.

A choice selection of LACES, LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, and LACE COLLARS, among which will be found many articles suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SHAWLS.

A magnificent assortment of Broche and Paisley Shawls in handsome designs and subdued colorings. Also, a very choice lot of heavy OTTOMAN and CARRIAGE BLANKET SHAWLS, in beautiful styles, together with an immense stock of WARM WOOL LONGS and SQUARES, at low prices.

LINENS.

ALL-LINEN TABLE-CLOTHS, from $1 75 upward. White fringe French Cloths, Napkins to match.

Pink and Buff TABLE-CLOTHS and NAPKINS.

Extra heavy-colored bordered TABLE-CLOTHS, at greatly reduced prices.

FRINGE LUNCH-CLOTHS, all sizes.

8-4 LUNCH and WINE CLOTHS, very low.

8-4 TABLE DAMASK, 60c., 65c., 70c., 75c. and $1.

3-8 DOYLIES, at 60c. per dozen.

LINEN DRUGGETS, in all widths.

PATTERN CLOTHS, in great variety.

LINEN STAIR CRASH, all widths.

HUCK TOWELS, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 per dozen.

Very fine FRENCH BORDERED TOWELS.

Brown and White BATH TOWELS.

French and English MARSEILLES QUILTS, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4, recent importation.

CRIB and CRADLE QUILTS, all sizes, very low.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

A fine assortment of DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS and CAPS, made up of the best material and in excellent taste, very SUITABLE for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO,

Underwear, Cravats, Ties, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Hosiery, &c., &c. Shirts of every desirable pattern, made to order at short notice.

FANCY GOODS.

A large line of FANCY ARTICLES of superior quality for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices.

And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one new organ; of two manuals, twenty-one stops, pedals sixteen feet; one do. of twelve stops, pedals sixteen feet; warranted superior instruments.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and that part between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected by the above-entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to regulate the practice in that proceeding," passed Feb. 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment in said before-entitled matter, and that the abstract of our proposed report therein showing the awards made for damage, and the assessments imposed for benefit in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, said abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination, until the 21st day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on said 21st day of December, 1871, at the opening of the Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1871.

JOHN Q. JONES, }
WILLIAM WOOD, } Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT of Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court-house, Park, No. 32 Chambers-st., Dec. 5, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 4th day of October, 1871, to the date of payment.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

LADIE'S and CHILDREN'S

FURS.

WE ARE OFFERING A CHOICE SELECTION OF

Seal and Astrakan Sacques.
Russian Sable Muffs and Boas.
Silver Fox Muffs, Seal, Astrakhan.
Ermine, Mink, Black Martin and Chinchilla Muffs, Boas and Sets.
Ladies' and Children's Seal Caps and Turbans.

Also a fine stock of
Black and White Bear, White and Gray Wolf, Fox, Angola and Seal.

SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES

At Popular Prices.

PARIS COSTUMES.

WILL OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK IN

Rich Paris Reception,
Walking Costumes,
and Evening Dresses,
Embroidered Overdresses,
Polonaises,
Velvet and Cloth Cloaks,
Embroidered and Braided House Jackets, &c., &c.

The above forming the most elaborate and costly importation of GARMENTS of PARIS PRODUCTION ever before exhibited in this market, and will be sold

AT VERY LOW PRICES,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

House and Smoking Jackets, in Velveteen, Cloth and other Materials.

Robes de Chambre, Cardigan Jackets, Kid, Dog-skin, Castor and Plush-lined Gloves, Fancy Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Mufflers, Plain and Embroidered Shirt Fronts, Linen and Muslin Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Buckskin Under-wear, in Great Variety.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

2,000 Dresses of Striped, Plaid and Chene Poplins, Serges and other Worsted Materials.

ALSO,

3,060 Dresses English and Domestic Prints.

N. B.—The above are cut in DRESS PATTERNS, and are placed on separate counters for the convenience of customers.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!
DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

For the convenience of purchasers,
OUR ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE OPENED
DURING
HOLIDAYS,
UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK EACH EVENING.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

At Mrs. Gaynor's,

NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH-ST.

CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS RECEIVED BY RECENT STEAMERS.

All the latest PARIS NOVELTIES in French Hair-cloth Skirts and Tournours. Trains, Demi-trains and Reception Skirts in great variety.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1867. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. H. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A YOUNG LADY OF LARGE MUSICAL experience in this City, and refined social position, wishes to exchange two hours' daily instruction for board; highest references given and required. Address H. F., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $180 per year, both sexes. Address Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18. No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 8. $300 whole expense per year.

A GENTLEMAN, FULLY QUALIFIED, desires pupils in French, Italian, Spanish, or German; would take a position as reader to an invalid; best references given. Address E. P., 156 West 24th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N.Y."

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

$5,000,000 profit can be made in a business of elevated character. Treaties made with principals only. Address F. A. WOODSON, President, room No. 3, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tilling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones, cheapest in the City; designs on application.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry and watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS.

MEISEL, LAMPE & CO.,
Nos. 93 Chambers and 75 Reade Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
German, French & English Toys,
Beg leave to offer, from the 7th of December.

AT RETAIL,

a large and unsurpassed stock of Toys suitable for Holiday Presents. Specialties in Dolls, Dolls' Outfits, and Tree Ornaments. Reduction made in price to churches and Sunday-schools.

GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

CLUB AND WOOD-TOP SKATES IN GREAT VARIETY, SLEIGH-BELLS, PEN AND POCKET CUTLERY, RAZORS, SCISSORS, IVORY-HANDLED AND PLATED TABLE AND DESSERT KNIVES, CARVERS AND PLATED WARES, &c., &c.

AT CHAS. S. LITTLE'S, No. 59 Fulton-st.

AMERICAN AND OTHER FLAGS, for decorations and Christmas trees and celebrations, at the Dry Goods Label Establishment, No. 159 Duane-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

The United States has made this bank perfectly safe. Investments made in Government securities.

Investments are NOT ALLOWED in State, County, City or Railroad Securities.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.

FOUR PER CENT. allowed from date of deposit, on sums of $50 and upward, withdrawn before January or July.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued. Interest compounded if not withdrawn.

These certificates are as safe as registered bonds; are payable on demand with interest due; are promptly available throughout the United States, and are a very convenient and popular form of investment.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City if desired.

Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary. JOHN H. LYON, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,004,887 74.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Belleport and Fire Place.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosyin, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier 21 North River every TUESDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P.M., connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of December, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM C. MERRIAM and ROBERT J. CLYDE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-street, in the said City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 23d day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES P. SYKES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles P. Sykes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1871.

d5-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York, ss.: In the matter of EDMUND P. SANGER and WALTER SCOTT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said case, No. 44 Wall-street, New-York City, in said district, on the 29th day of December, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purposes specified in section 27 of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—New-York, Dec. 11, 1871.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York, ss.: In the matter of MICHAEL MYERS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said case, No. 44 Wall-street, New-York City, in said district, on the 29th day of December, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purposes specified in section 27 of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—New-York, Dec. 11, 1871. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOVES. STOVES.

A great variety of self-feeding base-burning, parlor, office and heating stoves for stores, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.

R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st., Opposite Washington Market.

ICE-TOOLS.

A complete assortment of PLOWS, CUTTERS, MARKERS, SAWS, HATCHETS, HOOKS, TONGS, &C., at CHARLES S. LITTLE'S Hardware-store, No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York.

Catalogues presented on application.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1872, FROM 25 CENTS TO $3.—Expense books, patent spring back account books, stationery and printing of every kind; orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS (CITY OR COUNtry) by two servants who thoroughly understand their duties; one as good thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, makes excellent bread and pastry; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or will do house-work; will go together or separate; best references; wages moderate for the Winter. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general house-work, by a neat industrious girl; a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, economical and obliging servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant (Scandinavian) girl, as children's nurse and first-class seamstress; embroidering, &c.; is capable to give first lessons in music; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washer, by a very respectable woman, and excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; good references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would do the coarse washing if required; is willing and obliging; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 250 West 18th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as excellent cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, meats, poultry, game; an excellent baker; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; understands all kinds of French and English dishes; neat and obliging; can furnish unexceptionable City references; is just in the prime of life. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; well experienced in cooking first-class dinners, lunches and suppers; unexceptionable City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class laundress in a private family; understands fluting; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,036 3d-av., near 61st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman; understands all kinds of family sewing; can assist in dress-making and children's clothing; to engage by the day or month. Call all this week at No. 452 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, in a private family, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to the country; best of reference. Call for two days. No. 213 East 25th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and fine washer, or would do general house-work in a small private family; has good City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT American young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and take care of children; is a good plain sewer; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; or, would cook, wash and iron in a plain family; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 348 West 26th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress and cook, who has lived out in first-class families, families' or gentlemen's washing to do at home; or, would go out as cook by the day or week. Call or address No. 354½ 7th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman and excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, creams, jellies, side-dishes, excellent baker, &c.; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A very respectable American young woman about thirty; she is an experienced nurse, excellent seamstress, cut and fit, operate, dress make, &c; best City testamonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS and seamstress, or chamber-maid; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived three years. Apply at No. 209 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for her seamstress, whom she can recommend both as a good sewer and a good chamber-maid. Apply on Tuesday between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 10 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as thorough chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City references. Can be seen one day at No. 122 West 20th-st.; ring fifth bell.

S. & E. V. ODELL

Supply employers in the City or country with reliable

SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman in a private family as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; can give unquestionable City reference from her last place. Call or address for two days at No. 211 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out one or two days in the week washing and ironing; is a first-class laundress; best City reference. Address C. B., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French lady's maid; perfect dress-maker and understanding her service perfectly; hair-dress perfectly; excellent references. Seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; would take care of growing children and sew; will be recommended by the last lady with whom she lived. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting and puffing; three and a half years' excellent reference. Apply to No. 519 2d-av., corner 29th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FIRST-class family, where they keep no kitchen-maid preferable. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; has several years' City reference. Apply at office, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl to do general house-work, or as chamber-maid in a small family; excellent reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 140 East 50th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; City references, where she has lived fourteen years. Apply at No. 105 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 240 East 47th-st., Room No. 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent girl to cook, wash and iron; good reference; City or country. Call or address for two days No. 721 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and to do washing, or the general house-work of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT GIRL with good reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house to cook, wash and iron; City or country. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT SEAMstress, engagements by the day in private families, hotel or boarding-house; reference given. Call at No. 120 11th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent, trustworthy young woman as waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 443 4th-av., near 30th-st., fourth floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French cook; hotel or club preferred; excellent references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German cook; understands French and German cooking. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN will go out washing and cleaning, or take in washing; best references. Call at No. 163 West 27th-st., rear, Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as competent waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; best City references. Call at No. 329 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; is a competent hair-dresser and operator; City references. Call at No. 336 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as laundress or chamber-maid; fine washer; good City reference. Call at No. 427 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do house-work; very respectable; very good references. Call at 33 5th-av.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMmend a first-class laundress. Apply at No. 19 5th-av., on Tuesday, Dec. 12, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, FAMILY or gentlemen's washing to do at her own residence; the best of references can be given. Call at No. 297 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse; kind and used to children. Call at 324 West 41st-st., third floor.

WANTED—A WOMAN WISHES EMPLOYment to go out cleaning, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 127 4th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl fourteen years of age, to do house-work and sewing. Call at 329 East 48th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a good nurse; will take best care of a child from birth. Apply at No. 53 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best City reference. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; has first-class references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish housemaid; has excellent references from last place. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at 558 7th-av., corner 40th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 155 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, game and pastry, and all kinds of delicate and side dishes; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and chamber-maid; can operate neatly on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to take care of a baby. Can be seen this day, at her present employer's, No. 13 East 74th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as chamber-maid in a first-class private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 119 West 42th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS a competent cook, a situation; understands soups, meats, game, bread, biscuit, desserts, jellies, brown gravies; willing to do part of the washing and ironing; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 224 East 36th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; no objection to some washing and ironing if required; good baker; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent baker; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do general house work, or cooking, washing and ironing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 427 West 42d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., third floor.

ATTENTION LADIES!

You can procure reliable German, French, English, Irish, and American male or female servants at Walker's Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; will assist with plain washing in a private family; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 4 White's-place, No. 214 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman with a fresh breast of milk; just lost her own baby; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 426 East 11th-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH COOK, A SITUation in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good references. Apply at No. 194 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, lately landed from Ireland, a situation to do general house-work in a private family. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, gentlemen's washing to do at home, or would go out by the day. Apply at Room No. 16, No. 425 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter; good City references. Can be seen at 215 West 35th-st.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, CAPABILity and experience wishes a situation as housekeeper, companion, or some position of trust; City or country. Address S. M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER DEsires a few more customers; would go out by the day in private families. Address DRESS-MAKER, Station F, 3d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S OR GROOM'S situation, by a respectable Protestant single young man, with undeniable reference; sober, honest, willing and obliging; uses tobacco in no form; to prove the above, refers to highly respectable gentlemen in this City. Address, for two days, EUGENE, No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation on a gentleman's place; can take care of horses, understands plain gardening, is a good milker, willing to work at anything, and make himself generally useful. Call at or address No. 103 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; married; no incumbrance; first-class City driver; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at livery-stable, No. 15 East 29th-st., or at last employer's, W. D. Forwell, Esq., No. 115 Worth-st. Ask for Benjamin.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY landed from Europe, a situation as waiter in a private family; has excellent testimonials and a good knowledge of French waiting. Address B. C., for two days, Uptown Advertisement Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom in the country by a single man; reliable, sober and steady; excellent driver or groom; will make himself generally useful; good reference. Address D. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, and is willing to make himself generally useful, either in City or country; a good milker of cows; good reference can be given. Address N., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SINGLE MAN a situation as farmer or gardener; understands the care of horses and cattle; has good references. Call at Mr. Ward's, corner of Fulton and Washington sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, a situation in a private family as waiter; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at Mr. De Mott's, No. 441 4th-av., corner of 30th-st., for two days. Address K. W.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant single man; is a good gardener and florist; understands hot and cold grapery; has the best of testimonials from his last employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom, who understands the business in all its branches; can furnish best City references. Apply at harness-maker's, T. McC., No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands the business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to country; first class references; Call or address No. 32 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman; unexceptionable City references, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address at No. 311 4th-av., Wright's harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his duties perfectly; excellent City reference. Call or address A. B., drug-store, No. 451 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has had fifteen years' experience. Call or address for two days, M. J., care Demarest & Woodruff, No. 628 Broadway, or Box 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best City references. Address G. H., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Protestant man; understands his business well; is sober, honest and trustworthy. Address M. FARIDE, No. 208 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as cook; strictly first-class; has good references. Can be seen at No. 406 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a single man; South preferred to the North. Address M. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; good references. Address F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MAN AND wife, by a private family, as cook and coachman. Call at No. 204 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class single coachman; four years' satisfactory reference; is disengaged on account of the family going to Europe. Any gentleman wishing the same will be suited by calling on or addressing JOHN M., No. 48 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; a single man, Protestant; he has lived with good families in this City; a good City driver; good reference. Address J. J., 137 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter (single) in a private family; best City reference. Address F., No. 104 East 40th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAD, A POSITION in a lawyer's office; best of references given. Address H. J. WINSER, 107 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS COACHman and to make himself generally useful around a place; must be willing and obliging and understand his business. Address for two days COACHMAN, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as child's nurse; willing to go to the country; best of references required. Apply at 4 P. M. Tuesday and Wednesday, Room No. 22, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

BOY WANTED.—A BRIGHT, INTELLIgent lad wanted in the office of a weekly newspaper; must reside with parents and come well recommended. Address in own handwriting, Box No. 2,117 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily, a good cook; one that understands washing and ironing; the best of references required. Apply in 5th-av., second door above 85th-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL HATS, caps, furs and straw goods; must be able to control trade, (near by preferred.) Address with references, Box No. 3,580 Post-office, New-York.

SALESMAN WANTED—A CLOTHIER'S and tailors' trimming-house want a salesman; one well acquainted with, and who can influence, City trade preferred. Address Box No. 4,804 Post-office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS COPYIST, who writes a first-rate hand. Address C. BANKER, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK. Apply with recommendations, at No. 250 4th-av.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC	Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
OCEANIC	Jan. 6, ——

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Nov. 25,	COLUMBIA,	Saturday, Dec. 16.
Saturday, Dec. 2,	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Dec 23.
Saturday, Dec. 9,	EUROPA.	Saturday, Dec. 30.
Saturday, Dec. 16,	INDIA,	Saturday, Jan. 6.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA	Wednesday, Dec. 13
CALABRIA	Saturday, Dec. 16
JAVA	Wednesday, Dec. 20
CUBA	Wednesday, Dec. 27
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Jan. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage ... $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 13th December. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN	Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Dec. 27, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Jan. 3, at ——
IDAHO, Capt. JAS. PRICE	Jan. 10, at ——
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE	Jan. 12, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Jan. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin ... $125 | Second cabin ... $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Dec. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Dec. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, Dec. 30, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, Dec. 16, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Wednesday, Dec. 20, at 12 M.
ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, Dec. 23, at 2 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMMERS, Tuesday, Dec. 19, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct; Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, SATURDAY, Dec. 16.

Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents. Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, Jamaica touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 13.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	Dec. 22
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER	Jan. 22
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH	Feb. 22

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, NASSAU AND KEY WEST.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) Dec. 14.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Key West,) Dec. 21.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Dec. 28.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. For the convenience of shippers, a supplementary mail-bag for consignees' letters only to Havana will be closed at this office at 2½ P. M. on sailing days. No papers or letters will be received on the dock.

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never visit Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken ... Tuesday, Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) ... Sat., Dec. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman ... Wednesday, Jan. 3
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Jan. 13

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	1,079,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS, AND HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ARE ALSO CONVERTING INTO THESE BONDS, THEREBY MORE THAN DOUBLING THEIR INCOME.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, OFFER FOR SALE any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land. These lands are now being sold under the supervision of Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, and the proceeds thereof applied to the redemption of the bonds. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,

BANKERS
NO. 43 CANAL-ST.,
CHICAGO.

All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York reference: CLARKE, DODGE & CO.

TAPSCOTT'S

British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s Bank, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available on any part of the continent of Europe.

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 SOUTH-ST.

FITCH & ELLIS,

BANKERS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
Offer safe and desirable
8 per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
10 per Cent. Bonds at 85 and interest.
Strictly first-class Securities a specialty.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Midland Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE ON FINISHED ROAD.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at **PAR AND INTEREST** a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at* PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

$100,000,000 5-20 BONDS

HAVE BEEN CALLED IN BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND ARE NOW BEING PAID.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already **COMPLETED**, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, **$1,500,000**, is less than **$16,500** per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, **$1,000** each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, **90** and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

$24,000, (WHOLE DEBT, $45,000,) COFFEY COUNTY,

KANSAS, BONDS;

Ten years; 10 per cent., payable in New-York February and August.

For sale at 95 and interest.

RANDAL H. FOOTE, No. 57 Exchange-place.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.

J. D. VERMILYE, President.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the bankinghouse, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 12, inclusive. By order of the Board,

HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1871, from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. F. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

LOST—LONG DOCK BOND, NO. 1,441; PAYMENT stopped. J. C. SUFFERN, Bloomfield, N. J.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS. 500 sleighs, all styles, pony, six seat, swell, Portland, &c., from $30 up; the largest assortment in the City. Robes, bells, &c. Empire City Repository. WM. H. GRAY, Nos. 20 and 22 Wooster-st.

$50.—ELEGANT HAND-MADE worsted carriage robe, buffalo, bear, Angora and plush robes, blankets, cloaking, braces, at great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

SLEIGH-BELLS AND HORSE-BLANKETS. In large assortments at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, $1 50; BUFFALO, black bear, red fox, kangaroo, fur and plush carriage robes; great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. O. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 7, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 7th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, coupon bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

$50 from No. 1 to No. 5,460, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 1 to No. 13,093, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1 to No. 7,964, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 1 to No. 11,120, both inclusive.

And registered bonds of the same act as follows:

$50 from No. 596 to No. 697, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 4,104 to No. 5,079, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1,900 to No. 2,483, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 8,907 to No. 11,008, both inclusive.
$5,000 from No. 2,666 to No. 3,402, both inclusive.
$10,000 from No. 2,907 to No. 3,899, both inclusive.

Of the amount outstanding, (embraced in the numbers as above,) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are coupon bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are registered bonds.

Coupon bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office, and all registered bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO., OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that the new certificates for the guaranteed stock for capitalization of rental under the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be issued in exchange will be entitled to dividends at the rate of Seven (7) per Cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the 1st days of March, June, September and December, respectively, in each year, out of the rental received under the said lease, and such dividends will be payable free of the income tax of the United States and all taxes which may be collected in any manner, through or by means of the corporation owning the road, or the corporation leasing the same, the payment of all such taxes being assured by the lessee.

The new issue will be made in the ratio of one hundred and forty-two dollars eighty-five cents ($142 85) of new stock for every one hundred dollars of the present stock.

Persons entitled to the fractional part of a share will receive a scrip certificate therefor, convertible into the guaranteed stock when presented in sums of fifty dollars, ($50.)

A cash dividend at the rate of Ten (10) per Cent. per annum, free of Government tax, for the month of November, 1871, being Ten-twelfths of One per Cent. (10-12ths of 1 per cent.) upon the present outstanding capital stock of the Company, will be paid at the same time and place in connection with the exchange of certificates.

The Transfer-books of the Company will reopen for the transfer of the new stock on FRIDAY, Jan. 5, proximo.

(Signed,) GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the corporators thereof to be held at the office of said Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.

B. H. HUTTON, Chairman.

CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 229 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-rooms on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next.

Polls open from 12 o'clock until 1 o'clock P. M.

J. S. HARTSHORNE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON. IL TROVATORE.

The twenty-second (22d) subscription night of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 14 at 8, first time this season of Verdi's popular opera, with new costumes, appointments, &c.,

IL TROVATORE.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON (for the first time in New-York) as	LEONORA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY (for the first time in New-York) as	AZUCENA
Signor P. BRIGNOLI (in his original creation in America of that role) as	MANRICO
Signor BARTOLINI (his first appearance here) as	COUNT DI LUNA

MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 P. M.
MARTHA.
SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 1½, doors open at 12½,
SEVENTH (7TH) GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,
FAUST.
MONDAY, Dec. 18, IL TROVATORE, (2d time.)
TUESDAY, Dec. 19, FAUST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 8 P. M., at STEINWAY HALL, New-York, Grand Opera Concert by the artists of the Strakosch Italian Opera Company. Further particulars shortly.

Seats now at the Academy, also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

GRAND
FAIR
AND FESTIVAL
IN THE SPACIOUS HALL OF
ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
Entrance on 28th and 29th sts., between 3d and Lexington avs., with
PROMENADE CONCERT
EVERY EVENING,
By an Orchestra from the Philharmonic Society,
Commencing Dec. 11, ending Dec. 30, 1871.

Great pains have been taken to make this FAIR AND FESTIVAL unusually BRILLIANT and ATTRACTIVE, by the large number and variety of tables and departments attended by PROMINENT AND DEVOTED LADIES OF THE CONGREGATION, with the zealous co-operation of the various societies of ladies and gentlemen connected with the Church, including the SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, the ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY, the LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, and the LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Besides the FANCY TABLES containing a great variety of objects of art and articles useful and ornamental, special features of the Fair will be a well-supplied and well-served RESTAURANT and REFRESHMENT department, a BILLIARD DEPARTMENT, a SHOOTING GALLERY, a FLOWER-TABLE, and a BOOK-TABLE, containing GIFT-BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, CHILDREN'S TOY-BOOKS, PRAYER-BOOKS and other RELIGIOUS BOOKS, &c., suitable for common use and for presents.

At the various tables will be found for sale a great variety of necessary and useful articles at usual RETAIL PRICES, and members and friends of the Church are requested, in making purchases, to give the PREFERENCE TO THE FAIR.

A "JOURNAL OF THE FAIR" will be published every day, containing a Directory of the Fair, incidents and humors of the Fair, and much interesting and amusing matter, original and selected, including a history of St. Stephen's Church and Parish, and of the various Charities and Societies connected with it. Contributions of merit in prose or verse will be thankfully received. The attention of the BUSINESS PUBLIC, especially those doing business in the vicinity of this parish, is called to the special advantages of advertising in the "JOURNAL OF THE FAIR," the rates for which have been placed much below the usual advertising prices. Contributions and advertisements for the "JOURNAL OF THE FAIR," may be sent to the office of the Journal in the Fair Hall.

Members and friends of the Church are especially solicited to take a lively interest in the Fair, the object of which is to help to defray the heavy debt contracted for the recent great improvements in the Church, and in the purchase of real estate for the charities of the parish.

Admission, 25 cents.
Season ticket, $1.
Open from 3 till 10½ P. M.

KILPATRICK.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,
At East-side Association Hall, 86th-st. and 3d-av.,
On "SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA."

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

ONE BLOCK AND A HALF FROM Fifth-avenue Hotel, on 23d-st., a private family, having recently leased a large brown-stone front house are prepared to negotiate with parties for a second and third floor, with unexceptionable board; desirable in every respect. Also, elegantly furnished suite of three rooms on parlor floor; private table and servant, if desired. Those seeking superior accommodations can be suited in every particular; unquestionable references given and required. Apply at No. 156 West 23d-st.

GENTLEMEN WISHING A FINE second floor for club rooms or for an agreeable home, with board, can find superior accommodations in a first-class house near Madison-square, east side. Address COMFORT, No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 29TH-st. and 8th-av., new house, third floor.—Desirable furnished front parlor and extension room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Also, front hall room for one gentleman; gas and bath.

SPLENDID SPACIOUS ROOMS TO rent with first-class board; second and third stories and rooms on top floor; house and appointments unexceptionable. No. 15 East 24th-st., three doors from Madison-square.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NO. 650 6th-av., (Murray Hill.)—This new and elegantly-furnished house has a few suites and single rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests. W. L. FISH.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, 5TH-AV. AND Broadway, newly furnished throughout. First-class accommodations for families and single gentlemen; reasonable rates. WM. G. TOMKINS, Proprietor.

FIFTEENTH-ST., NO. 49 WEST, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Rooms for families and single gentlemen; hot and cold water; plenty of closets; house just opened; table boarders taken. Mrs. S. F. MEAD.

NO. 140 EAST 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let with first-class board for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 47 WEST 29TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished parlor floor, with or without private table; other desirable rooms and physician's office; house and location first class.

NO. 54 WEST 24TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A number of pleasant single rooms with board, suitable for gentlemen; also table boarders taken.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 603, BETWEEN 48th and 49th sts.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with private table if desired; also, large room on third floor and hall bedroom.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Furnished rooms on second floor to rent, with or without board; reference required. Refer to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME second floor, five rooms, with every convenience; also parlor floor, three rooms, with first-class board; location desirable; references.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE.—FRONT PARlor, front basement hall-room, richly furnished, with full board; location first class; very desirable; a rare opportunity; references required.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. One elegant suite of rooms, first floor, with or without private table; also, other rooms.

NO. 4 EAST 20TH-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on the third floor; also, rooms for single gentlemen to let, with board; references given and required.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Large elegantly-furnished front rooms to let to a family, with first-class board; best references. No. 137 East 21st-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, without board, in the first-class house, No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison-square; choice location.

NO. 218 WEST 33D-ST.—A LARGE front and back room on second floor to let, with board; terms reasonable; all modern improvements.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 39 West 28th-st., have a large handsomely-furnished room to let, without board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, with first-class board; other rooms; references exchanged. No. 17 West 42d-st.

NO. 32 WEST 23D-ST., NEARLY OPPOSITE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.—Furnished rooms with board.

NO. 18 WEST 14TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let with first-class board; references exchanged.

A NICE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM for gentlemen; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—TWO OR three large sunny rooms, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Furnished rooms on first and second floors with board.

NO. 18 WEST 24TH-ST., FOUR DOORS from Fifth-avenue Hotel; handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, singly or en suite.

NO. 200 WEST 42D-ST., NEAR BROADway.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with board, in a small family.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297—SUITE OF ELEgantly furnished rooms, with private table; also rooms for gentlemen. References.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FRONT ROOM, second floor; English basement; No. 255 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 23 IRVING-PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED BY GENTLEMAN and wife; private family preferred; in a good location; price not to exceed $16 per week; references required and exchanged. Address V. W. X., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY IS desirous of boarding in a respectable family; one in which a few lessons would partly compensate for her board preferred; best references given and required. Address O. D., No. 77 University-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

On this TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1871, will be produced a new drama of the present day, written expressly for this theatre, by JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq., combining effects of powerful and varied interest, founded upon a popular novel, and entitled

JOHN GARTH.

New overture and incidental music, introducing Welsh national airs, with harp accompaniment, composed and arranged expressly for the piece by Mr. Thomas Baker.

New and beautiful scenery, by Messrs. H. Isherwood, George Evans and J. Hillyard.

New and elegant appointments, by Mr. F. Goodwin.

New machinery, by Mr. H. Butler.

The drama will be presented with the following cast:

John Garth	Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Gregory Deerham	Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Paulo Barretti	Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Antonio Barretti, his son	Mr. J. B. POLK
Bartholomew	Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
Owen	Mr. J. PECK
Jones	Mr. DANVERS
Hester Deerham	Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT
Minnie Garth	Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS
Mme. Charmarante	Mrs. JOHN SEFTON
Maria	Miss LILLIE McCORMICK

Ladies, gentlemen, servants and others.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS:

ACT I.
Wolston Manor House and Grounds on the Coast, near Abergavenny ... G. Evans
THE BRIDGE.
ACT II.
Library of Wolston Manor ... J. Hillyard
THE WILL.
ACT III.
The Library as before.
TOO LATE!
Several months are supposed to have elapsed between the third and fourth acts.
ACT IV.
A Lodging-house in Paris ... J. Hillyard
THE CONVICT.
ACT V.
Drawing-room in Garth's Cottage, Abergavenny ... H. Isherwood
SETTLING ACCOUNTS.

SATURDAY MATINEE, Dec. 16, at 1½ o'clock P. M.
THIRD ROSEDALE MATINEE.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, EFFECTIVE TABLEAUX. FINE CAST!

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.

MATINEE ANNOUNCEMENT.
THIRD ROSEDALE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 1½ P. M.
Seats secured in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—BOOTH.

SECOND WEEK
of Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
HAMLET,
which character he will personate but for
ELEVEN NIGHTS LONGER,
owing to the forthcoming production of Shakespeare's
JULIUS CÆSAR.

MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
Mr. Booth...(last time)...as...CLAUDE MELNOTTE

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre; also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. SOTHERN.
MR. SOTHERN.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF
LORD DUNDREARY.
LORD DUNDREARY.
SATURDAY, LAST DUNDREARY MATINEE, AT 2.
SATURDAY, DEC. 16,
FAREWELL BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF MR. SOTHERN.
MONDAY, DEC. 18, after elaborate preparation, will be produced the great spectacle the
BLACK CROOK.
NEW ARTISTES, NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES, NEW WONDERS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER ... Manager
BRILLIANT NOVELTIES presented NIGHTLY.
Engagement of the Celebrated Artist,
SIGNOR VOYO.
The appearance of Mr. FRED. FOSTER.
The GRAND BALLET, the FAIRY FOUNTAIN, and IMMENSE COMPANY Every Evening.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Boucicault's local sensational drama, in seven acts, entitled
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
Miss SUSAN DENIN, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY,
Mr. J. W. ALBAUGH,
and full dramatic company will appear.

SANTLEY. STEINWAY HALL.

Mr. George Dolby respectfully announces
THE LAST TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
prior to the departure of the company on a tour of the Eastern and Northern States and the Canadas.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 15.
MATINEE SATURDAY, Dec. 16.
Mr. SANTLEY will be assisted by
Miss EDITH WYNNE,
Mme. PATEY,
Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS,
Mr. J. G. PATEY, and
Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER, Pianist and Conductor.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. Tickets now on sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Sons, No. 751 Broadway; and at the box-office at Steinway Hall, daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ... DIRECTOR
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.
WONDERFUL FEATS OF SKILL BY THE LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE OF STAR PERFORMERS IN THE WORLD.
Mlle. ROLLAND, Miss WATSON and C. W. FISH.
THE ABLEST RIDERS OF THE DAY.
FIRST WEEK OF Mr. WILLIAM DUTTON,
The extraordinary Leaper and Equestrian.
F. SIEGRIST and his INFANT PRODIGIES.
DARING EXPLOITS of the BATTOUTE LEAPERS. THE COMICAL PERFORMING DOGS.

HERR KARL GOFFRIE,

For many years Professor of singing to their Royal Highnesses,
THE DUCHESS OF HAMILTON,
THE COUNTESS OF PARIS,
THE PRINCESS FRANCOISE D'ORLEANS,
THE PRINCESS MARGUERITE DE NEMOURS,
&c., informs the musical public, that ladies desirous of having their voices improved, and receiving instruction in singing on a new and successful method, will please apply for terms, references, to Messrs. J. Schuberth & Co.'s music-store, No. 820 Broadway.

KILPATRICK.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,
At East-side Association Hall, 86th-st. and 3d-av.,
On "SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA."

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (less United States tax) on the stock of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, and a like dividend on the stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, will be paid to the shareholders on and after Jan. 1, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer-books of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company will be closed on the evening of 15th inst., at the office of United States Trust Company, and of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company on the same evening, at National Bank of Commerce; and the books of both companies will be reopened on the morning of Jan. 2, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce.

CHARLES P. HARTT,
Treasurer Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CANADA LAND PURCHASE, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

Owners of Trustees certificates for interests in mineral lands on Lake Superior, Canada, and held in trust by E. B. Ward, Edward Learned, Peleg Hall, C. A. Trowbridge and A. H. Sibley, are hereby notified that a dividend of One Hundred Dollars per part has this day been declared by the Trustees, payable on the 15th inst., at my office, No. 37 William-st., New-York, to parties on that day entitled thereto, as appears on the books of the said Trustees.

EDWARD LEARNED, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., less Government tax, has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company, on and after Dec. 28, 1871, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of December, 1871.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, East 42d-st., New-York, December, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P.M. Dec. 21, 1871, and opened at 10 A.M., Jan. 2, 1872.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of three dollars per share, payable Jan. 2 next.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., on the 13th day of December, and reopened on the 3d day of January next.

By order of the Board.

JAS. C. FARGO, Assistant Treasurer.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 6, 1871.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, of Georgia, have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 20th inst., until which date the transfer-books will be closed.

Stock-holders registered in the New-York agency will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

HOTELS.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, corner Bayard-st.—200 light rooms, neatly furnished, 50 cents and 60 cents per night, $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.; single rooms from $3 50 to $7 per week.

GEO. S. & L. LELAND, Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. MAYO.

MONDAY, DEC. 11—SECOND WEEK
of the favorite artist,
MR. FRANK MAYO,
who will personate his celebrated character of
BADGER,
in the great local drama entitled
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
produced with
appropriate new scenery by SCHELL & DAYTON,
including the SNOW-STORM,
UNION SQUARE BY MOONLIGHT, and the
TERRIFIC FIRE SCENE,
which will be rendered with
LIFE-LIKE AND STARTLING ACCURACY.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, AT 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

UNDENIABLE SUCCESS.
Fifteenth week.
George L. Fox's great pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY.

G. L. FOX	as	CLOWN
C. K. FOX	as	PANTALOON

Pantomime Ballet	HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY.	Burlesque Spectacular.

GROTESQUE DANCES.
First appearance in New-York of Mons. A. SIEGRIST and his wonderful performing dogs.
First nights of the latest London sensation,
THE LITTLE MEN OF THE MOUNTAIN,
in their characteristic dance, THE NIXES.
Kiralfy Troupe of Hungarian Dancers,
The famous MARTENS FAMILY,
THE ZIG-ZAGS, YOUNG ADONIS AND LITTLE VENUS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

ONE HUNDRED PERFORMANCES!

DIVORCE. Fifteenth Week.	DIVORCE having been acted now for 100 times, will be presented EVERY NIGHT this week with its BRILLIANT ORIGINAL CAST, new scenery and costly new toilettes.

SEVENTEENTH DIVORCE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1½.
CHRISTMAS DAY, A SPECIAL DIVORCE MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM,

MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO
at the RINK, 3d-av. and 63d-st.
P. T. BARNUM ... Proprietor
W. C. COUP ... Manager
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.

HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES COMMENCE at 2 and 8. Unprecedented success of the Great Exposition. CHANGE OF HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY. NEW FEATURES, NEW ATTRACTIONS, NEW PERFORMANCES, and a constant accession of the rarest and most marvelous representative specimens of LIVING WILD ANIMALS, from all parts of the world, ever seen in one collection. MUSEUM contains 100,000 Curiosities. MENAGERIE, 500 Wild Animals, Birds and Reptiles. CIRCUS, 80 of the best Artists in the world.

Everybody says it is the biggest show for the least money the world has ever known. Admission to the whole vast aggregation, embracing SEVEN SUPERIOR EXHIBITIONS IN ONE, only 50 cents; children half price; reserved seats 25 cents extra; children to reserved seats, 15 cents extra.

☞ Just added, two miles of steam-pipe and powerful engines, making the Rink perfectly warm and comfortable in the coldest weather.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE—720 B'dway.

DECIDED SUCCESS OF OFFENBACH'S
LE PONT DES SOUPIRS.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
M. COEUILTE,
The distinguished tenor, will soon appear.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

A GRAND CONCERT,

Will be given in aid of
ST. MARK'S CHURCH MISSION SOCIETY,
in the Chapel, No. 155 Avenue A, near 10th-st.,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock.
Miss EMMA A. ABBOTT, Soprano;
Signor FRITTCH,
Mr. WM. CHARLES TOWER,
Signor G. G. GARIBOLDI,
Signor NICOLAI, Director.
Tickets $1, to be had of Mr. Hamill, No. 26 3d-av., and at the door.

ART SALE

AT THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY, 82 5TH AV.
NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE.

A large and valuable collection of new and carefully finished American and European Oil Paintings, which are the most admired examples of the artists they represent. They have all recently been selected expressly for this sale, and consist of about 100 of the best examples from distinguished European, and over 100 choice productions fresh from the easels of our favorite and most prominent American artists. Lovers of art cannot but appreciate the great merit of the collection, and an hour spent in examining them will be richly repaid. They will be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, the 13th and 14th of December, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Catalogues now ready.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872.

Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and ladies,) $5. Can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.

JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
GEORGE F. NESBIT, Secretary, No. 167 Pearl-st.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.

The "true and only Mrs. Jarley" will repeat her inimitable humorous entertainment, with many new characters,

AT ST. PETER'S HALL,

West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, and THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14. Tickets for both evenings, and reserved seats for Wednesday, for sale at Pond's, No. 39 Union-square. For pure fun nothing equals these Jarleys.

DOREMUS.

TO-NIGHT,
ASSOCIATION HALL.
LAST LECTURE OF THE COURSE.
Reserved seats for sale at the Hall.

$600,000—ROYAL HAVANA EXtraordinary. Dec. 20, 1871—Plan and price-list sent to any address. JOSEPH BATES & CO., Agents, 25 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 4,284.

LECTURES.

UNIVERSITY COURSE OF HISTORICAL LECTURES,

ON THE GREAT LIGHTS
OF THE NEW CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION.

Dr. JOHN LORD will give a second course of twenty-five lectures this Winter, in New-York, at Association Hall, 4th-av. and 23d-st., commencing On MONDAY, Jan. 8, at 11½ o'clock A. M., and will continue on the successive THURSDAYS and MONDAYS, at the same place and hour, until completed. Tickets for the course, $15; single lecture, $1; seats reserved for the course, $5.

SUBJECTS.

Lecture. MONDAY, Jan. 8.
I. "Glories of the Ancient Roman Civilization."
THURSDAY, Jan. 11.
II. "Society in the Old Pagan Empire."
MONDAY, Jan. 15.
III. "The Fall of the Empire and Its Causes."
THURSDAY, Jan. 18.
IV. "The Martyrs—The Early Struggles of the Church."
MONDAY, Jan. 22.
V. "CONSTANTINE—Union of Church and State."
THURSDAY, Jan. 25.
VI. "BASIL—The Primitive Monks."
MONDAY, Jan. 29.
VII. "CHRYSOSTOM—The Orators of the Early Church."
THURSDAY, Feb. 1.
VIII. "AMBROSE—Bishops of the Early Church."
MONDAY, Feb. 5.
IX. "AUGUSTINE—The Theologians of the Early Church."
THURSDAY, Feb. 8.
X. "JEROME—The Literature of the Early Church."
MONDAY, Feb. 12.
XI. "PAULA—Christian Women of the Early Church."
THURSDAY, Feb. 15.
XII. "GREGORY the Great—The Early Popes."
MONDAY, Feb. 19.
XIII. "MAHOMMED—Saracenic Conquests."
THURSDAY, Feb. 22.
XIV. "CHARLEMAGNE—Revival of the Western Empire."
MONDAY, Feb. 26.
XV. "ALFRED the Great—The Saxon Monarchy."
THURSDAY, Feb. 29.
XVI. "HILDEBRAND—The Papal Supremacy."
MONDAY, March 4.
XVII. "BERNARD—The Monastic System."
THURSDAY, March 7.
XVIII. "BECKET—The Liberties of the Saxon Church."
MONDAY, March 11.
XIX. "ABELARD—The Scholastic Doctors."
THURSDAY, March 14.
XX. "CHARLES the Bold—The Feudal Barons."
MONDAY, March 17.
XXI. "GODFREY—The Crusades."
THURSDAY, March 21.
XXII. "PHILIPPA—The Woman of Chivalry."
MONDAY, March 25.
XXIII. WILLIAM of Wykeham—Gothic Architecture."
THURSDAY, March 28.
XXIV. "WYCKLIFFE—The Dawn of the Reformation."
MONDAY, April 1.
XXV. "LEO X.—The Necessity of Reform."

MONS. DU CHAILLU,

THE GREAT AFRICAN EXPLORER,
Will lecture on
ADVENTURES IN AFRICA,

At ST. PETER'S HALL, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12. Admission, 50 cents. Children half price.

LECTURE BY REV. ALBERT BUSHNELL before the Western Branch Y. M. C. A., No. 285 Hudson-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Across the Andes and Up the Amazon.* The public are invited.

JOHN WEISS' FOURTH LECTURE ON Greek Poetry and Religion, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock, at Chickering Hall, 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Subject—*The Story of Œdipus.*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing between PATRICK HANLON and WILLIAM MOGK, under the firm of HANLON & MOGK, contractors, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by E. D. BROWN, JR., No. 153 Bowery, New-York.—Dated this 11th day of December, 1871. (Signed,) PATRICK HANLON, WILLIAM MOGK.

WARNING TO REPEATERS.

John Pettit and "Izzy" Lazarus on Trial Before Judge Ingraham for False Registration in the Fourth Ward—Pettit Sent to State Prison for Two Years and Six Months, and Lazarus for One Year.

JOHN PETTIT was arraigned for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM and a jury, on a charge of illegally registering in two election districts, the First and Eleventh of the Fourth Ward. The first witness called was RICHARD DOWLING, inspector of the First Election District, and an elected inspector. He did not, he swore, remember PETIT'S coming before them; the list was in his (witnesses') handwriting, and the first name on it was PETIT'S, who registered his residence as No. 25 Frankfort-street. Being cross-examined by Mr. KINTZING, for the defense, he stated that the name of the accused, together with all who registered, were first taken on a slip of paper, and subsequently copied into a book the same day. This was done for the purpose of keeping the book clean; did not know what had become of the original piece of paper.

FRANK KERRIGAN, another inspector of the same district, testified to the same state of facts in regard to the book which he had kept.

Hon. Mr. KINTZING raised the point that this book was not in evidence, and could not be so accepted, not being the original registration. The objection was overruled by the Court.

Cross-examined—Was not present when all the persons whose names are written on the book presented themselves for registration; took some of the names from the other registers, two of whom were always present; could not say positively that he got this name directly from the prisoner.

JOHN CONNERS, an appointed inspector for the same district, testified that he knew the prisoner by sight, but did not see him at the place of registration; the name was put on his list while he was absent at dinner.

MICHAEL SHERRY testified that he knew both inspectors and the accused, and that he saw the latter register about ten o'clock in the morning. On cross-examination, he stated that he was Republican State challenger, but received no pay; got his appointment from the Assembly District Association; took down the name of the prisoner; a Mr. MCCABE and a Mr. THOMAS were present; had seen Gen. BARLOW about the matter.

Mr. FELLOWS here offering the books in evidence, they were objected to by Mr. KINTZING, the latter claiming that, the names not having been entered therein in the presence of the voter, they were inadmissible.

The Court held that it was proper to show that this was the book given to the inspectors for the election, though the fact that Mr. PETTIT gave his name must be proved *aliunde*. He thought, however, that to comply with the strict letter of the statute, the names of voters should be entered directly in the book, though in the present case it was immaterial.

JAMES J. FENS, one of the inspectors of the Second Election District, testified to knowing PETTIT by sight, but did not recollect seeing him on the day of election. On the register he produced was the name of the accused registered first, as a resident of No. 27 Roosevelt-street; this was not the book used in the election.

Cross-examined—Knew that some man came up and gave the name of JOHN PETTIT; he (witness) was elected to the Fifth District, but resigned, and was appointed in the Second District.

Mr. KINTZING here moved to strike out this witness' testimony, but the motion was overruled.

JOHN H. O'CONNOR, another of the inspectors, testified that he knew PETTIT; did not see him come up to register; had with him in Court the book he used on the day of election; the name of the prisoner was on it; the name was given in while he was at dinner, and he took it from the slip of paper; was elected to the Eighth District, but resigned, and was appointed to the Second.

A. J. AARON testified to being present and saw the prisoner register; Inspector FENS asked him his name and residence; this was about ten o'clock; he (witness) kept a list of names.

Cross-examined—Was challenger; was put in that position by the State Central Committee; when PETTIT came, FENS was the only inspector present.

This closed the testimony on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. KINTZING, for the defense, moved for an acquittal of the prisoner, on the ground that there was a failure of proof in that it did not appear by the evidence that the inspectors had due authority to act. They had testified that they were appointed, but that was no proof. The only proper proof was the appointment of the Mayor, filed in the Bureau of Elections—proof which was directly within the control of the prosecution. Also, on the ground that it appeared when, if at any time, the prisoner registered in the Second District, but one inspector was present, which clearly constituted no registry at all.

Judge INGRAHAM suggested that, possibly the objection might be overcome by proof from the Bureau of Elections, which, no doubt, could be readily produced at once. For the present he would decline to rule on the point.

Mr. KINTZING declined to offer any testimony for the defense, and went to the jury on the question whether any appointment of these inspectors of the Second District had been shown by the evidence; and whether, when his vote was received there was but one inspector present and therefore no violation of the statute.

Mr. FELLOWS, on the part of the people, claimed that it was sufficient for them to show a *de facto* exercise of a function directed by law. Such exercise was *prima facie* proof, and cast the burden on the defense to show want of legality in the Board. On the second point he argued that the law was directory and imposed a punishment on the inspectors for failure to do their duty, but did not mean by their misconduct to disfranchise the citizens. He concluded by expressing his belief that if a conviction should not be obtained in this case it was hopeless to try to convict any one for this class of offenses.

Judge INGRAHAM then charged the jury to the effect that no doubt existed that JOHN PETTIT'S name was placed on these books, and the only question of fact for them was, whether the prisoner had made application to have himself registered in the Second District. The two inspectors did not remember him as applying, but Mr. AARON positively identified him, but that was a question for the jury. As to the legality of the Board of Registry, there was no proof of the appointment of this Second District Board, but there was proof that they had been sworn in and acted, and that they returned the books required by law to the proper officers. This, he would hold, made out a *prima facie* case, which the defense was bound to overturn, and therefore with the legal question there was no difficulty, if they should find the facts sufficient.

After an absence of about half an hour, the jury returned into Court with a verdict of guilty.

In reply to the usual questions by the Clerk, the prisoner said he had no mechanical trade, and had nothing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

In passing sentence, Judge INGRAHAM said, though this was not an offense against property, yet it was a more serious crime, and one against which the law was very severe. The effect was to defraud citizens of their sovereign rights. The law left him no discretion as to the place of his punishment; but as this was one of the first cases, he would not inflict so severe a sentence as would be proper should the cause continue.

The prisoner was then sentenced to hard labor in the State's Prison for the term of two years and six months. This is but one of several similar indictments against the prisoner.

The case of IZZY LAZARUS, also indicted for repeating, and on whose former trial the jury disagreed, was then called on.

Mr. KINTSING was assigned by the Court as his counsel, and under his advice, the prisoner pleaded guilty. In extenuation of his offense, he stated that his district had been altered; that he was under the influence of liquor when he registered, and though he subsequently discovered his mistake, he was arrested before he could correct it. The Court was also reminded on his behalf, that after his arrest, though he had been permitted to go on his own recognizance, he made no attempt to escape, and voluntarily appeared for trial.

Judge INGRAHAM said there were several favorable circumstances in this case which did not appear in the preceding one, and he would therefore confine his sentence to the lowest term the law permitted. LAZARUS was then sentenced to one year at hard labor in State Prison.

Release of the Communist Sympathizers.

George R. Allen, William McGregor, Justus H. Schwab, Frederick Mattern and John Halbert, who were arrested on Sunday on a charge of disorderly conduct in connection with the intended demonstration of the Working Men's International Society, were before Justice SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

Policemen BARRY and REYNOLDS testified that the procession of Sunday consisted of about a hundred persons; there seemed to be no organization; there were five or six men at the head who seemed to be the leaders; there was some cheering, and fearing a breach of the peace, the Police made the arrests.

Justice SHANDLEY discharged the prisoners, observing that they were sufficiently punished already by being detained all night at the Station-house. On their release the prisoners proceeded to the Fifteenth Precinct to get the black and red flag which had been taken from them.

Operations in Worthless Checks.

ELISHA J. TROUGHTON, of No. 54 New Chambers-street, made a complaint yesterday before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, charging that SAMUEL WALLACE, who was then arraigned, had represented himself to be a merchant from Santa Fé, and had induced him to advance the money on a check for $19 50, drawn on the Mechanics' Bank, and signed by ZIMMERMAN & BATES. Upon investigation the check proved to be worthless, as no such firm had an account in the bank. It is alleged that there have been a number of other merchants defrauded by the prisoner, but no proof of the fact has been found. WALLACE was held for trial.

FILTHY STREETS.

Complaints by the Police to the Street-Cleaning Commission—Statement of the Contractor—The Office of Inspectors of Streets Abolished.

A meeting of the Street-cleaning Commission was held yesterday in the Controller's office, the Mayor presiding. Reports were read from Captains of Police of various precincts, stating that many of the streets are in a very dirty condition, and that some had not been cleaned at all during the week ending Nov. 19. The Mayor moved that the office of Inspectors of Street Cleaning be abolished and that their duties be performed by the Board of Health. The President of the Board of Health read a resolution that hereafter every policeman be required to report on what days the streets he patrols are cleaned, and what streets are not cleaned at all, and that such reports be referred to the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health.

Recorder HACKETT said it would not be right to receive the reports of policemen as positive evidence that the Contractor did not do his duty. When the reports were made the Contractor should have an opportunity of explaining, the policemen's reports being received only as presumptive evidence. The resolution was adopted.

The Contractor's bills up to Dec. 1 were offerred, with a letter from that gentleman stating that unless the bills were paid he should hold the City responsible for damages sustained by him, and further warning the Board that if money was not forthcoming the work of street cleaning could not go on. The Mayor asked the Contractor (Mr. JOHN L. BROWN) what he had to say to the allegations that Perry, Pike and several other streets had not been swept for a long time.

Mr. BROWN said the complaints were nearly all false. He denied the charges almost *in toto*. The Mayor said the contract unfortunately did not call for clean streets, but it said they should be swept, and the complaints were that they had not even been brushed with a sparrow's wing.

The President of the Board of Health asked whether, on Nov. 25, certain streets in the Fourth Precinct had been swept? Mr. BROWN said he did not know of his own knowledge, but his superintendent assured him they had been. Corporation Counsel O'GORMAN said that during certain weeks certain streets had not been swept at all. How was that fact to be dealt with? The Mayor's motion to abolish the office of Inspectors of Street Cleaning was then called up and adopted. The Mayor then moved that the Contractor's bills be referred to the President of the Board of Health.

The Recorder said it was necessary that the bills should be paid, otherwise the work of street cleaning could not go on, and a pestilence might be apprehended. The Controller said that, though it was quite right the Contractor should be paid for work performed, yet it was also necessary the streets should be kept clean and the terms of the contract complied with. After some further discussion, it was resolved that Mr. BROWN should appear before the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health and have an opportunity of disproving the charges of neglect brought against him.

Counterfeiters Divulging their Secret Transactions—Miner, the Wealthy Contractor, on Trial for "Operating" in Counterfeit Plates.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge BENEDICT, yesterday, JOSHUA D. MINER, a wealthy City contractor, was indicted for causing to be engraved and having in his possession plates for printing counterfeit national currency notes. Ex-Judge PIERREPONT and Assistant District-Attorney PURDY appeared for the prosecution, and Ex-Judge FULLERTON, Hon. B. K. PHELPS and Mr. KITCHELL for MINER.

It appeared from the statement of the prosecution in opening the case, that a counterfeiter in Chicago named KIRKBRIGHT was arrested in Chicago, and he "gave away" DAVID KEENE, who "gave away" HENRY C. COLE, a supposed respectable farmer in Montgomery County, Penn., and he "gave away" MINER as the man from whom he had obtained hundreds of thousands of dollars in counterfeit money, and who, COLE said, had possession of $2, $10 and $20 counterfeit plates. Previous to this information having been given, it had long been known to the detective force that MINER was a counterfeiter, but no legal evidence could be got against him. MINER had, some years ago, been convicted as a counterfeiter and sent to prison, from whence he escaped. MINER had, about the time of the imprisonment of "BILL" GURNEY, a notorious counterfeiter, admitted to a Government officer that he had possession of a $20 counterfeit plate, and had agreed to give it up on a promise of immunity from prosecution for having it; but he failed to keep his promise, and shortly the country was flooded with counterfeit notes printed from this plate. MINER was arrested on the night of the 25th of October, near his stable, at the corner of Broadway (or the Boulevard) and West Sixty-seventh-street, just as he had received counterfeit plates from THOMAS BALLARD, a counterfeiter, whose place of business, when he printed counterfeit money, was at No. 252 Rivington-street.

HENRY COLE was called as a witness, but was objected to on the ground that he had spent a term of imprisonment for felony. The objection was overruled, and COLE gave evidence to the effect that he had known the prisoner for eight years, and in October last entered into an agreement with him for the purchase of plates for the manufacture of counterfeit money for $1,500; he had previous transactions with him for $10 counterfeit notes to the amount of from $75,000 to $150,000, and for which he paid ten cents on the dollar good money. Objection was taken by the defense to the admission of testimony antecedent to the commission of the crime for which MINER was now charged, and the Court reserved his decision to 11 o'clock this morning, to which time the Court adjourned.

The New-England Society—Nomination of Officers.

The New-England Society met at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, last evening, Hon. WM. M. EVARTS presiding, and on motion of Gen. WOODWARD, selected a committee which nominated the following-named gentlemen as officers:

President—E. C. COWDIN. First Vice-President—Isaac H. Bailey. Second Vice-President—S. H. Bailes. Counselors—Wm. T. Blodgett, S. B. Chittenden, W. H. Lee, Charles S. Smith. Assistant Counselors—H. F. Fogg, Geo. Cabot Ward, D. F. Appleton, Josiah M. Fisk, Chas. L. Tiffany, Parker Handy, Nathaniel Hayden, P. C. Carter. Treasurer—Luther B. Wyman. Secretary—L. P. Hubbard.

The Attempted Jury Bribers to be Exposed.

The jurors whom it was sought to bribe in the "Black Friday" case appeared before Judge MCCUNN yesterday and had their testimony carefully read over to them. After making some unimportant corrections the jurymen signed the affidavits, one copy of which was filed with the Clerk of the Court, in which the trial was had, a record transmitted to the District-Attorney, and a third to the Grand Jury now in session.

Suspected Homicide.

PATRICK BLACK, of No. 82 Baxter-street, and HUGH MCGUIRE, went into the oyster-saloon of FRANCIS EGAN, of No. 32 Centre-street, on the night of the 3d October last, when a dispute having arisen, EGAN struck BLACK, who immediately was taken sick, and remained so up to yesterday, when he died. Dr. WILSON says of Bright's disease of the kidneys, but the friends of the deceased not being satisfied, an inquest will be held. Capt. KENNEDY has arrested EGAN and locked him up.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Judge PATTERSON, of Washington, is at the Sturtevant House.

Commodore MULLARY, of the United States Navy, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge E. F. DUNNE, of Washington, is at the Hoffman House.

A colored man sat as a juror in a civil suit, before Judge JOACHIMSEN, in the Marine Court, yesterday.

CONNOLLY'S counsel expects today to learn Judge LEARNED'S decision upon the motion to reduce bail.

Mr. JUDSON JARVIS, of the Sheriff's office, yesterday denied the report that INGERSOLL had eluded his vigilance, or had been in the City.

Union-square will remain all Winter a dreary waste of brown earth, full of foot-prints, because grass could not be produced upon the new plots before the frost came.

Delegates from the German Reform organization of the City will convene at Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, in Fifth-street, this evening, to form a central body.

A mechanical turnspit, which keeps a wooden pig constantly rotating in a tin reflector, is one of the culinary contrivances now displayed in furnishing-stores.

The Concordia Liedertafel, a German vocal organization, last night celebrated its second anniversary at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, by a ball and musical entertainment.

Knitting-machines are exhibited and for sale on Broadway amid as gorgeous surroundings as those required to make sewing-machines sell.

Croton Water stock to the amount of $500,000, and Croton Revenue bonds to the amount of $90,000 were directed to be issued by the Board of Apportionment, yesterday.

The opening exercises of the Thompson Free Medical College of New-York, for Women, will take place at the College building, No. 225 East Fifty-third-street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

It was found by Coroner YOUNG and a jury, yesterday, that the death of Rev. E. T. HIGBEE, which occurred at his room at No. 32 West Thirty-second-street, on Sunday night, was the result of apoplexy.

The examination in the libel suit of Miss HELEN JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD against JAMES FISK, Jr., was adjourned, yesterday, by Justice BIXBY until Saturday next on motion of Miss MANSFIELD'S counsel.

Twenty additional cases of small-pox were reported at the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection yesterday. Three deaths from the same cause were also reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association met in caucus last evening, and re-nominated Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY as President, and Hon. WM. LAIMBEER as Chairman of the delegation to the Central Committee.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of DAVID WILDE, who was killed by a Third-avenue car, and the jury recommended that the Railroad Company place gates on the front platforms of their cars, so as to prevent similar accidents.

Gen. WM. M. TWEED, Jr., has recently transferred the title of a house and lot on Fifty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to his law partner, Mr. WM. EDELSTEN, the consideration being $50,000. The transfer was made Nov. 29.

The Underground Railroad was reopened yesterday, and was visited by a large number of persons, who were propelled through the tunnel by the invisible agency of air. The apparatus all worked successfully and visitors expressed themselves delighted with the result.

State Senator M. A. WEISSMAN addressed the Independent German Association of the Seventeenth Ward, last evening, in regard to the significance of the late election to the cause of good government. Remarks were also made by Gen. SIGEL.

The annual report of the Colored Orphans' Association, which met yesterday, shows that there are 229 orphans at present receiving instruction. The total expenditure, including cash loaned, was $68,545, and the balance on hand on the 1st instant, $2,263 01. The managers were re-elected.

A series of pleasant entertainments will be given at St. Peter's Hall, in West Twentieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, this evening and Wednesday and Thursday evenings. To-night Mons. DU CHAILLU, the explorer, will give a vivid account of his adventures in Africa, and on the two following nights "Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works" will be exhibited.

An ambitious scissors-grinder is perambulating the City with an elegant two-story grinding-machine—in fact a complete cutler's shop on wheels. His grinding wheel is placed over the others, and when he works he sits in an armchair that is fastened at the rear of the machine.

The last of Prof. DOREMUS' admirable scientific lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered this evening, at the hall, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. There is every reason to believe that the room will be crowded, as it has on the evenings of previous lectures of the course.

While Sixth and Eighth avenues are very brisk business streets, Seventh-avenue seems passing into the hands of the second-hand clothing dealers. Each block, for a couple of miles, contains an average of three of these stores, mostly of a superior sort, and having their show windows adorned with venerable household utensils.

Mr. C. A. WALWORTH, the teacher of commercial branches and phonography in the College of the City of New-York, lately wrote on the board before one of the sections in phonography, by MUNSON'S system, at the rate of 120 words a minute. Considering the materials used, and the size of the phonographic characters, this speed has, doubtless, never before been attained, and it is the average rate of public speaking.

About 11 o'clock last night, Officer AIGUIRE and Roundsman KELLY, of the Second Precinct, discovered some burglars had entered the store No. 41 Fulton-street through a side-light in Pearl-street, and had packed up thirty-nine pair of gaiters, eighteen pair of boots, and other goods, valued in all at $100. They had all the goods in the hall, ready to take away, when they were, it is supposed, surprised and made good their escape.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Paris* and the White Star steamer *Atlantic*, both of which vessels left Liverpool on Nov. 30 and Queenstown on Dec. 1, reached this port yesterday. The latest advices thus received are fresher by five days than earlier mail-news. The most important intelligence from our correspondents and newspaper files will be found in another column. The purser of the *Atlantic* has our thanks for favors.

CORNELIUS CORSON'S resignation as Secretary of the Board of Apportionment was accepted by the Mayor, Controller and Commissioner of Public Works, yesterday. His resignation was presented because, as he says, he believed that bonds issued by the Board should be certified to by some one under the Controller's supervision, instead of himself. Mr. RICHARD A. STORRS, of the Controller's Office, was appointed Secretary, *pro tem.*

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, and took steps to ascertain by what authority the Harlem Railroad Company has erected a bridge at Eighty-third-street over Fourth-avenue, seven feet higher than the grade of the street. A committee was appointed to act jointly with that of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the resolution regulating the speed of trains on the Harlem Railroad within the City limits.

The German Reform Association of the Thirteenth Ward, numbering 673 members, met at Clinton Garden last evening and elected the following-named gentlemen as delegates to the proposed German Central Reform Committee: Fred. Germann, Martin Schrenckeisen, John Vennies, H. Germann, Otto Coop, Louis Herrlich, Henry Stubben, Casimir Krenkel, Martin Grossmann, Jacob Conde, Ed. Maas, C. Martin Buechler, and John C. Rapp.

The Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce appointed to take action for the removal of restrictions from our commerce, met yesterday and adopted a resolution inviting the Committees of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, the New-York Produce Exchange, the Vessel-owners' Association and the Ship-owners' Association to meet them on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for the consideration of the question.

The subject for discussion at the Methodist preachers' meeting, yesterday, was, "Is the present outlook of the world favorable to Christianity?" Dr. DURBY and Dr. BUTLER argued that never was the moment for the spread of the Gospel truth fairer or more encouraging than at present, and Dr. BUTLER gave statistics showing that Methodist Missionary enterprise had recently been attended with more successful results than had rewarded the efforts of Catholic missionaries.

The Young Men's Universalist Association met last evening and elected the following gentlemen as officers: President, W. A. MILES; Vice-President, Norman Stratton; Recording Secretary, Edwin C. Banks; Financial Secretary, W. H. King; Corresponding Secretary, E. S. Brooks; Treasurer, M. L. Cooper; Librarian, A. H. Lorton; Honorary Vice-Presidents, for the Third Society, A. C. Hewlett; Fourth Society, Benjamin F. Romaine, Jr.; Fifth Society, Samuel Weeks; Sixth Society, Walter Scott; Harlem Society, James Y. Watkins, Jr.; Brooklyn (E. D.) Society, Frank B. Mayhew, and Greenpoint Society, Abner Weston.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

GILBERT S. LYON, Esq., has been elected President of the Central Bank of Westchester.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church of Port Chester have purchased the Academy building on South-avenue.

For some time past the Principal of Public School No. 4 at Melrose has been compelled to dismiss the two highest classes at 10½ A. M., in consequence of the Board of Education having failed to provide either heaters or stoves for the recitation-rooms.

DANIEL C. HOCKEY and JAMES H. BYRON, contractors, and MICHAEL QUINN, PATRICK DWYER and —— EARLY, laborers, engaged in widening and improving the grade of White Plains Road through East Chester, were taken before Justice EDMONDS, at Mount Vernon, on Saturday, charged with committing a trespass on the premises of Mrs. TRACY. The accused parties were held for further examination.

LONG ISLAND.

A fire was discovered yesterday on Gardner's Meadow, Long Island City, and a number of stacks of hay and many rods of fence were consumed.

VAN NOSTRAND'S blacksmith-shop was destroyed by fire on Monday. Owing to the cisterns being frozen no water for the fire-engines could be procured. Loss about $800; covered by insurance.

STATEN ISLAND.

The residence of Mr. T. LAWRENCE, near Richmond, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss, $500; no insurance.

GEO. TURPIN, of West Brighton, was yesterday committed to the County Jail, by Justice KILPATRICK, on a charge of threatening to take the life of FREDERICK ROBERTS.

NEW-JERSEY.

Skating is good at Orange.

The Elizabeth Horse-car Company is now having small stoves placed in their cars.

Coroner BURNS yesterday held an inquest on the body of JAMES LENNON, who was killed in the Erie tunnel last week. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

On Sunday evening GEORGE BROWN, of Hoboken, fell down-stairs, at a house on Newark-street, and received injuries which will probably result in death.

The First Methodist Church at Rahway has been remodeled at at a cost of $4,000.

HIRAM MATTHEWS has been arrested at Trenton, charged with having set fire to MORGANUM'S planing-mill.

The Elizabeth Young Men's Christian Association are about to organize a branch society at Elizabethport.

The cold weather has caused a suspension of work on the water-works by which Passaic was to be supplied with water.

The Germans of Newark who formerly belonged to the Prussian Landwehr have formed themselves into a society.

A circle of the International Society has been organized in Newark. It is composed of twelve members, all Germans.

Three letters have been sent to Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, addressed to the "Heirs of Sir FRANCIS DRAKE."

CARL PULZ, a passenger on board the Cunard steamer *Calabria*, died suddenly on that vessel yesterday. Coroner BURNS will hold an inquest.

Application will be made to the Legislature for a bill to enable Hudson, Essex, and Bergen Counties to purchase the Belleville bridge, over the Passaic, for public use.

All the camps and councils of the Order of United American Mechanics in Jersey City have resolved to parade on Washington's Birthday anniversary.

The barn of SIMON HARRISON, near Orange, together with seven houses, were burned on Sunday, causing a loss of about $15,000, which is almost entirely covered by insurance.

The grounds formerly used by the Manhattan Cricket Club, at Willow and Myrtle streets, Hoboken, have been changed into a skating pond.

An intoxicated man, named JAMES KELLEY, fell into the Morris Canal, Jersey City, near the bridge at Washington-avenue, yesterday, and was rescued by Officer WHITING.

The ordinance opening South Ninth-street, Newark, has been vetoed by Mayor RICORD, because of the alleged litigation, in which the city would necessarily be involved by the act.

The late address of Bishop BAYLEY on the temperance question, is to be printed in pamphlet form, and 100,000 copies distributed throughout the State.

While driving near Rockaway, on Saturday, Mrs. REBECCA TOMPKINS, a lady sixty-three years of age, was thrown from her carriage, and received injuries which resulted in her death on Sunday.

While engaged in surveying near the Hackensack, on Saturday afternoon, a young man named FOUGUET, fell from an embankment into the Jersey City Cemetery, and was dangerously injured.

During the last year, the visitors of the Jersey City Mission have distributed 29,970 tracts and 64 Bibles and Testaments. The City Missionary has made 963 calls on the sick, held 216 meetings, officiated at 26 funerals, visited the City Hospital 61 times, and written 2,029 letters for those unable to write.

Two boys ten and twelve years old, ran away from their homes in Elizabeth last week, with the intention of going to Oregon to hunt. They had between them $150, and purchased guns, shot, &c., before leaving. Their parents telegraphed to the principal cities on the route west, and they were arrested in Chicago.

An interesting musical and literary entertainment was given at Bergen Institute on Wednesday evening. There were two pleasing duets sang by Misses GRELAGER and TOOKER, and several solos by Masters KELLOGG and PARKER. Recitations were delivered by Misses ELLA VAN KEUREN, ELLIS and TOOKER.

[Advertisement.]

A.—THE MINCE PIE SEASON.—The Mince pie season opened formally last Thursday, (Thanksgiving Day,) when an immense number of the circular dainties were destroyed by happy families, and by gentlemen and youths, all wearing Hats of the very latest and most fashionable styles, bought of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

For bargains in fine Watches, Diamonds, rich Jewelry and Sterling Silver, examine our prices, bearing in mind that our expenses are seventy-five per cent. less than they would be in Broadway. J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON, No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	Dec. 12	New-York	Havre.
Russia	Dec. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Dec. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Dec. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	Dec. 16	New-York	Bremen.
Calabria	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Atlantic	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Dec. 16	New-York	Havre.
Franklin	Dec. 16	New-York	Stettin.
Columbia	Dec. 16	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

City of Merida	Dec. 14	New-York	Havana.
Morro Castle	Dec. 14	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	Dec. 15	New-York	Aspinwall

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail, for double-paid letters only, on the pier, at the foot of Third-st., in Hoboken, until 1:10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Wisconsin*, at 5 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.	
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.	
South, Through	7 A. M.;	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 11—*In steam-ship Atlantic, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. W. Prince, C. L. Knapp, Mrs. Knapp, Thomas Twyford, Jr., Dr. Clymer, Miss Clymer, Miss Armour, Miss Lizzie M. Turner, Miss Emily Eustaphieve, Mrs. Lafayette, Miss Lafayette, W. H. Alderson, Mrs. Dela M. Sutherland, Mrs. Ellen M. Ward, Gen. Tyler, Miss M. L. Tyler, Miss A. Taylor, J. La Rue, Rev. W. D. Thompson, wife and child, John Thompson, Thos. Samwells, Mrs. Samwells, Master Thomas Samwells, Miss Ellen Samwells, Master John Samwells, W. Hemphill Jones, Mr. Bartlett, M. F. Eller, J. T. Sharman, Thomas A. Pointer, Dr. Carnochan, Mrs. Gen. Morris, Mr. Humphrey and wife, James Halloway, J. Buckley, C. F. Hardon.

DEC. 11—*In steam-ship City of Paris, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. E. H. Macdonald, Miss Bessie Macdonald, Miss Annie R. Macdonald, Mrs. Foster and 2 children, Rev. Robert Fletcher, C. Bolton, Bennett Clarke, H. H. Blaney, F. W. Bliss, F. N. Jones, John Steptoe, Joseph Joyer, G. Fraser, Miss Bell, C. A. Sudlow, A. T. B. Harris and wife, Gen. Thomas, Mrs. Suffield and infant, Mrs. McKee, Miss McKee, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Morie, B. H. Kilborne, wife and 3 children, Mr. Wilkinson, Duncan McDonald, Mrs. S. M. Bradley and 2 children, Wm. Fielding, Miss Wakefield, Mr. Tudor, M. Cowan, Mr. Matthieson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:15 | Sun sets.....4:32 | Moon sets....5:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.7:58 | Gov. Island.8:47 | Hell Gate...10:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Holsatia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Weybosset, Bulger, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Ship Hudson, Knight, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Eugenio, (Aust.,) Lenay, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ibis, Overton, Seville, Tupper & Beattie; Ilva, (Br.,) Stetson, Maracaibo, &c., Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Morning Star, (Br.,) Waugh, St. Jago and Guantanamo, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Torrid Zone, (Br.,) Kirkham, Liverpool, Overton & Hawkins; Gipsey, (Dan.,) Monroe, St. Croix, P. Hanford; L. L. Wadsworth, Shackford, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Sons; Queen of the South, Burns, Brunswick, Winchester & Towne.

Schrs. Sam Weller, (Br.,) Varwell, Catania, via Gibraltar, Fabbri & Chauncey; Eureka, Wallace, Aux Cayes, J. Zittlosen; Greta, (Br.,) Stimpson, St. Stephens, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; E. J. Sumner, Harrington, Jacksonville, S. C. Loud & Co.; Burdett Hart, Pierce, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell & Bro.; Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, Wilmington, Del., George F. Clymer; Kienzie, Shidsms, Richmond, Evans, Ball & Co.; A. H. Leaning, Brower, Bridgton, N. J., Overton & Hawkins; Pointer, Baker, Providence.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Nov. 30, and Queenstown Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 4, lat. 49 55, lon. 34 03, passed bark Carribou, (Br.,) from Montreal for ——; 6th, lat. 47 01, lon. 44 38, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; same day, 4:05 P. M., lat. 46 43, lon. 46 04, passed a bark-rigged steamer (supposed French) bound E.; 4:35 P. M., passed steam-ship Spain, hence for Liverpool; same time, passed steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool, for New-York, and at 6 P. M. passed steam-ship Oceanic, hence for Liverpool; Dec. 8, lat. 46 29, lon. 58 45, passed a black and red striped buoy; 10th, 7:40 A. M., 186 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a North German and a Glasgow steamer bound E.; 8:48 A. M., passed steam-ship City of Antwerp, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow Nov. 26 and Moville 27th, with mdse. and 169 passengers to Henderson Bros. Nov. 18, lat. 55 08, lon. 19 50, passed steam-ship Dacian, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship Atlantic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Nov. 30 and Queenstown Dec. 1, with mdse. and 155 passengers to J. A. Sparks. Dec. 2, lat. 50 55, lon. 26 53, passed a National steamer bound E.; 11th, off Shinnecock, passed ship Sir Harry Parkes, from Hong Kong, for New-York.

Steam-ship Geo. B. Upton, Chadwick, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Centipede, Willitts, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Bark Lada, (Aust.,) Medanich, Trieste Aug. 25, and Patras Sept. 18, with mdse. to Slocovich & Co; passed Gibraltar Oct. 16.

Bark Asow, (Norw.,) Unkermann, Cardiff 53 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Zia Caterina, (Aust.,) Sarivich, Antwerp 60 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Merriwa, Waterhouse, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles H. Moller, Brown, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. George H. Mills, Jelerson, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Parker, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. W. Maitland, Colcord, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to David Babcock.

Schr. A. E. Crammer, Crammer, Norfolk 5 ds., with railroad ties to J. G. Benton.

Schr. Edwin R. Kirk, Bunnell, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Edward Slade, Slade, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Henry Pinch, Bunnell, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Belle Halladay, Potter, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal to Bremen Steam-ship Co.

Schr. Jesse Carll, Underhill, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to order.

Schr. Clara, Newberry, Baltimore, with coal to Cunard Steam-ship Co.

Schr. Geo. H. Mills, Finch, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Wapella, King, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Bonetia, Shaw, Virginia, for Flushing.

Schr. Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, Virginia.

Schr. Uriah & Tabitha, Allen, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light, W., hazy.

Below.

Ship Sir Harry Parker, (of London,) Chapman, Hong Kong July 22, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co.; was spoken Dec. 11, off Shinnecock.

Bark R. & G. Welch, ——, from Turk's Island.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Arr. steamer Norman, from Philadelphia; ships Pride of the Port, from Calcutta; Governor Langdon, from Shields; schrs. C. W. Clark, from St. George, Western Islands; Abbie Dunn, from Savannah.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Arr. steamer Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; bark Carlotta, from San Domingo; brig M. E. Pennell, from Darien; schr. Marion, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 11.—Arr. steamer Gulf Stream, from Philadelphia; schr. Loretta Fish, from Philadelphia.

Sld. ship Nautilus, for Liverpool; brig J. L. Bowen, for Liverpool; bark St. Peters, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 11.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Northwood, from San Blas; brig Mississippi, from Demerara; schr. Willie, from Fajardo.

Passed out, bark Lenox, for Cork; schrs. St. Hubert, for Porto Platte; Jesse Carll, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—Arr. steam-ship George Washington, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship St. Louis, for New-York.

PROVINCETOWN, Dec. 11.—Arr. steam-tug F. Hamill, from New-York for Boston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 11.—Arr. bark H. D. Stoner, Mobile, for Portland; brigs Anna D. Torrey, Philadelphia, for Boston; Cyclone, Savannah 14 ds., for Fall River, reports N. W., N. E., and S. E. gales, lost part of deck-load of yellow pine, split sails, carried topmast, topgallant backstays, broke maintopmast; also arr. schrs. Admiral, Salem, for Jacksonville; J. W. Hall, Philadelphia, for Boston; Ella Frances, Weehawken, for do. Arr. 10th, Frances Arthemus, South Amboy, for do. Rufus Beard, of Shulee, N. S., aged 21, fell overboard last evening while putting up the side-light, and was lost. Also arr. schrs. H. Prescott, Norfolk, for Portland; H. K. White, Philadelphia, for Newburyport. Schr. J. Morton, ashore, came off last evening.

Sld. schr. Wm. A. Gibson.

Steam-ship Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo City Dec. 2, Samana 3d and Port-au-Platte 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford Bros. & Co. Dec. 10, lat. 35 57, lon. 74 08, passed bark May Dundas, from ——, for Baltimore.

Bark St. Luigi, (Ital.,) Trapani, Girgenti 100 ds., with sulphur to J. Taylor & Son—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 3, lat. 31 27, lon. 69 48, ship Garden Reach, from Calcutta, for Boston, 99 ds. out.

Nov. 2, lat. 25 52, lon. 36, brig Armida, (Aust.,) from Pernambuco, for Liverpool.

Oct. 30, lat. 33 40, lon. 32 54, bark Mira, (Norw.,) from Hartlepool, for New-York.

Nov. 28, lat. 33, lon. 69 06, bark Wayfarer, (Br.,) from the W. coast of Africa, for Boston.

Dec. 6, 45 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed the wreck of a schr. with both masts and flying jib-boom out of water.

European Marine News.

MOVILLE, Dec. 11.—The Anchor line steam-ship Dacian, Capt. Laird, from New-York Nov. 26, touched at this port yesterday, en route to Glasgow.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The National line steam-ship Virginia, Capt. Webster, from New-York Nov. 25, arrived in the the Thames today.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 11.—The Panama and West India Co.'s steamer Moselle, from Aspinwall, via St. Thomas, arrived here yesterday.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
HAVE OPENED THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
FINE BRONZES,
CLOCKS,
AND
Fancy Goods
GENERALLY,
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
This assortment is pronounced to be greater in variety than any in the City. Great care has been taken in the selection of
CHOICE PIECES,
not to be found at any other establishment.

FURS.
F. BOOSS,
NO. 449 BROADWAY.
Between Howard and Grand sts.,
HAS OPENED HIS RETAIL DEPARTMENT, AND WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.
SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES,
PLAIN AND TRIMMED WITH
BLACK MARTIN, GREBE, &c.
MINK, SABLE, BLACK MARTIN
AND ERMINE SETS,
In great variety.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FUR TRIMMINGS.
BEAR, FOX, WOLF,
And other
SLEIGH ROBES
At prices much below last season.
ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED PATENT
LEGANT MUFF.

SIXTH
RUBBER
TRADE SALE
IN
NEW-YORK CITY,
ON
THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1871,
AT THE STORE OF
BREEDEN & SOUTHWICK,
No. 44 Park-place.
The "Hayward," "Goodyear," "Meyer," "Boston" and "New-Jersey" Rubber Companies will sell on the above day
200,000 PAIRS RUBBERS,
comprising a full line of the various styles manufactured by them

HOLIDAY GIFTS!
PRANG'S
AMERICAN
CHROMOS!
FOR SALE AT ALL ART-STORES.
FOR ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE
SEND STAMP TO THE PUBLISHERS,
L. PRANG & CO., BOSTON.

THE
STANDARD
OF
SILVER!
In England and France it is made obligatory upon Gold and Silver Smiths to have their various manufactures stamped with the fineness of the metal. But in this country there is no such law, and there may be serious frauds committed by unprincipled manufacturers. While in the article of Gold Jewelry there are such frauds committed, yet there is no first-class Silversmith who will place his Trade-mark upon metal alloyed below our American coin. In the United States the standard of our coin is 900 parts silver and 100 parts copper, taking 1,000 parts as pure. In England there are 925 parts silver and 75 parts copper. The Gorham Manufacturing Company have adopted the English standard for their wares. Every article stamped with their Trade-mark, which is a Lion, an Anchor, and letter G, is absolutely guaranteed to be of the standard of 925-1,000. So well is this fact now understood in the United States that whenever their Goods are offered there is not now an inquiry made as to the purity of the metal. The name carries assurance with it.
STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., upstairs, invite special attention to their unequaled assortment of Gorham Goods, comprising all their newest and choicest productions in Dinner, Tea and Dessert Services, as well as an endless variety of attractive Novelties for Wedding Gifts.
STARR & MARCUS,
RICH
JEWELRY
AND
STERLING
SILVER,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS.

WALTHAM WATCHES.
We desire to call attention to our large and choice stock of these Watches, and specially recommend them to those who desire to procure holiday gifts of permanent value.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK CLUB SKATES
Barney & Berry's Patent.
EVERY PART NICKLE-PLATED AND
PROTECTED FROM RUST.
FOR SALE AT
RETAIL
BY THEIR AGENTS
Patterson Brothers
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
NO. 27 PARK-ROW.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS
ARE THE CHEAPEST, BECAUSE THEY SURPASS ALL OTHERS IN
TONE, FINISH, AND DURABILITY.
WAREROOMS, No. 25 EAST 14TH-ST.

RICH LACES
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WE WISH TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
POINT LACE SHAWLS,
UNSURPASSED IN RICHNESS, JUST IN STORE, AND OFFERED AT TWO-THIRDS THE ACTUAL VALUE. VERY SUITABLE FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT.
Miller & Grant,
No. 879 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

ROEBUCK'S
IMPROVED
WEATHER STRIPS
FOR DOORS & WINDOWS

EXCLUDE
Cold, Wind & Dust
from Dwellings, Churches, School-houses, and all other Buildings.
PRICE-LIST REDUCED.
ROEBUCK BROS.,
No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff, N. Y.
Same office for eight years.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES radically cured without the knife, caustic, or detention from business. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Book mailed for 25 cents.

OPEN IN THE EVENING.
TORTOISE-SHELL JEWELRY.
New designs this season of our extra finished BROOCHES, EARRINGS, BRACELETS, NECK CHAINS with Lockets and Medallions, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, STUDS, &c., and Neapolitan Tortoise-shell Articles, Pompeiian style, just received.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

DEVLIN
& Co
CLOTHIERS
BROADWAY &
GRAND ST
BROADWAY &
WARREN
ST

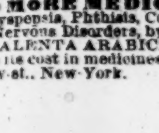
FANCY TROUSERINGS.
PANTALOONS TO ORDER.
$8, $10, $12, $13,
$15, $17, $19.

STATUARY MARBLE.
A CHOICE AND ELEGANT SELECTION JUST
RECEIVED FROM ITALY. ALSO,
THE RICHEST PARIS
DECORATED DINNER SETS
EVER IMPORTED;
MADE UP TO BE USED WITH SILVER.
JAMES K. KERR & BROTHERS,
CHINA HALL,
NO. 1,218 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED TO
No. 201 Broadway,
BETWEEN FULTON AND DEY STS.
Cash Capital - - $1,000,000
ASSETS,
AFTER PAYING LOSSES AT CHICAGO.
Over 1,100,000 Dollars.
H. A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, V.-Pres't and Sec'y.

Nicol & Davidson,
NO. 686 BROADWAY,
Offer a magnificent assortment of
HOLIDAY
AND
WEDDING PRESENTS
IN
REAL BRONZE, ORMOLU, and ENAMELED and GILT CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, STATUARY, GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, JEWEL CASKETS, &c.;
Also,
FINE RUSSIA LEATHER PURSES and SILK UMBRELLAS,
With a large line of
BISQUE AND PARIAN STATUARY, PORCELAIN DINING AND DESSERT SERVICES, and FINE CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS.

E. REMINGTON & SONS'
MILITARY AND SPORTING
ARMS.
The REMINGTON ARM is the one adopted by the New-York National Guard, the United States and French Navies, and by the Spanish, Danish, Swedish, Egyptian and Greek Armies. It is unrivaled for simplicity, accuracy and durability. As a Sporting Arm it is in great demand.
ARMORY, ILION, N. Y.
SALES-ROOMS, NO. 281 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.



KALDENBERG'S MEERSCHAUMS.—An elegant assortment of real meerschaum pipes and amber goods for holiday presents; pipes and holders made to order. All goods warranted to give satisfaction. STORES, No. 6 John-st., first floor, upstairs; and corner of John and Nassau sts. Goods sent C. O. D. Send for circulars and price list. Post-office Box 6,724.

THOS. R. AGNEW, No. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish, &c., wholesale and retail. One price, cash only.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—70,000 CURES OF Dyspepsia, Phthisis, Constipation, Diarrhea, Liver and Nervous Disorders, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which saves fifty times its cost in medicines. DU BARRY & CO., No. 16 Dey-st., New-York.